

*EAD*

THE AMERICAN  
INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

# EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT



MARCH - APRIL 1950

VOLUME X      NUMBER II





*The Dormitory of Tomorrow*  
*in Beautiful*  
**Architectural**  
**Concrete**

Appleby Hall, Claremont Men's College, was designed with concrete walls, floors, stairs, balconies and roof slab to withstand seismic forces. Allison & Ribble, architects. E. S. McKittrick Co., Inc., contractor.

**T**HE new dormitories at Claremont Men's College, Claremont, Calif., featuring a simple floor plan and functional design, strike a strong masculine note as executed in architectural concrete.

Architectural concrete is adaptable to any style the architect may conceive. While it is rugged and enduring, it can be molded economically into delicate ornamentation possessing a sculptural quality.

By following the tested principles of quality concrete construction architects can design architectural concrete buildings capable of resisting the climatic conditions prevailing in any part of the country, no matter how severe they may be.

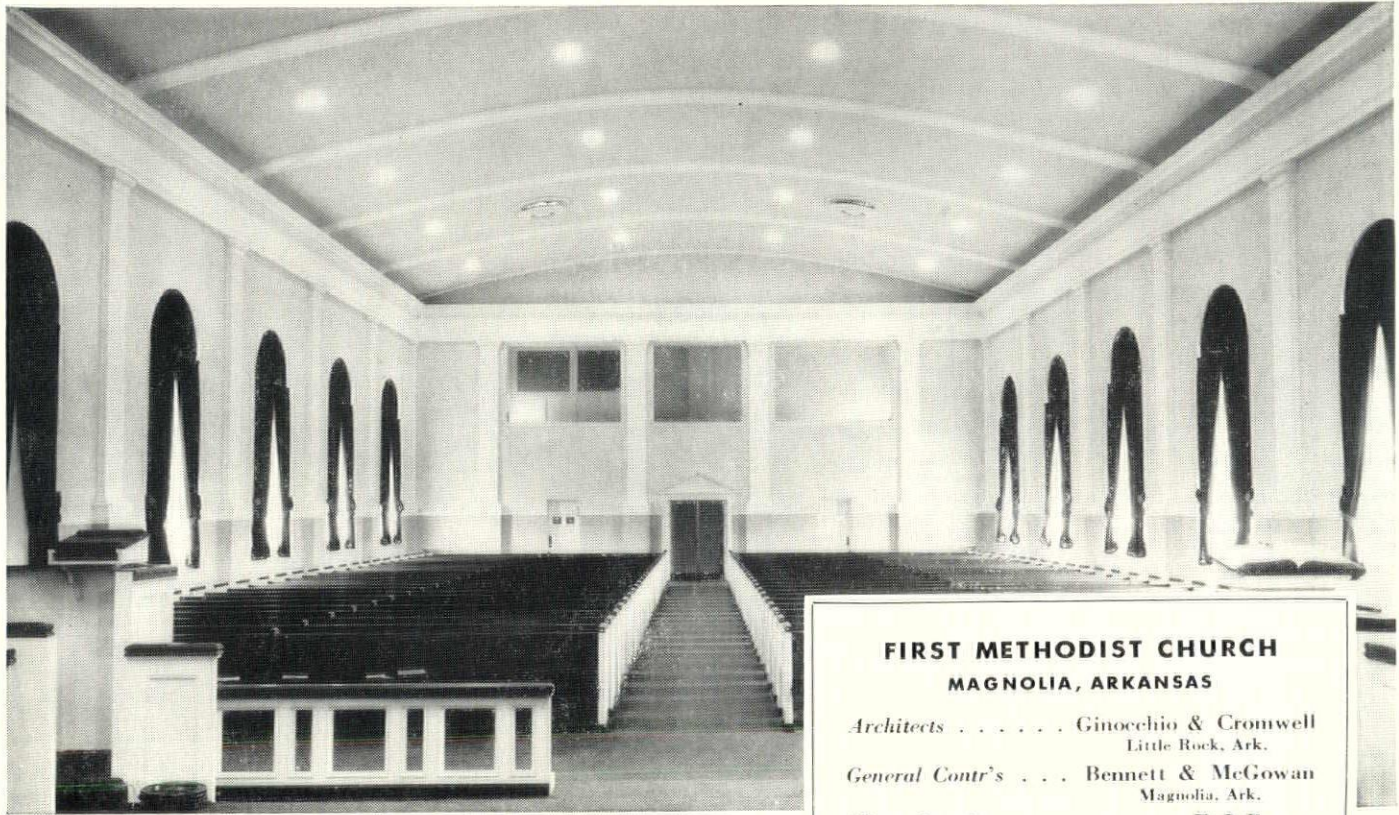
**PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION**

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A national organization to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete . . . through scientific research and engineering field work



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Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. — Thomas Air Views

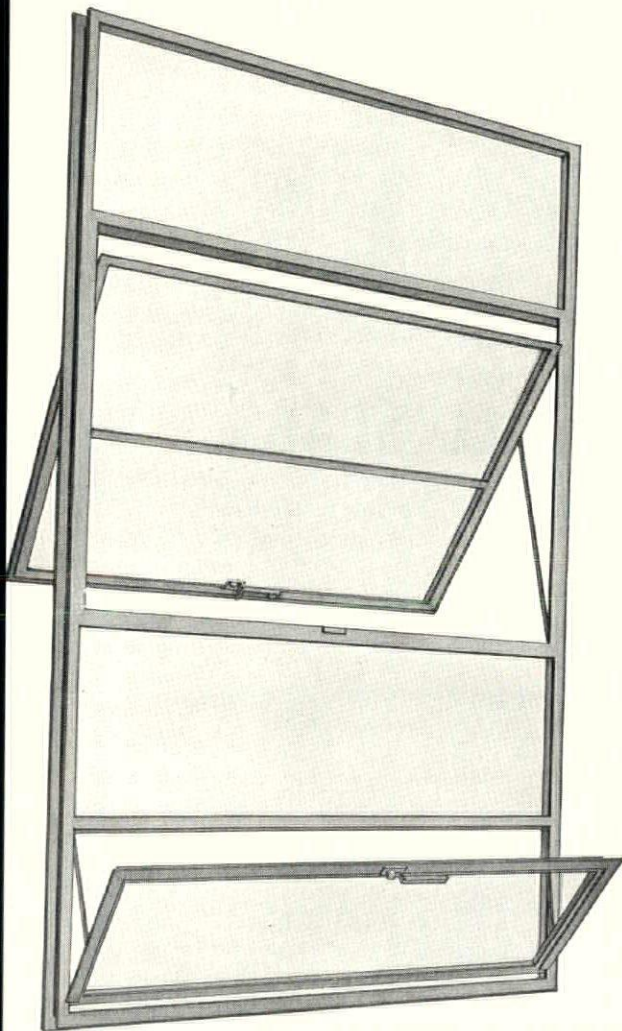
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That is why it is so universally selected for the construction of large housing projects where durability, permanent beauty, fire resistance and economy in maintenance are paramount requisites. These same requisites are likewise essential in any structure, be it a private home, commercial building, hospital, factory or school. In a nation-wide survey conducted among the builders of America, brick was selected first over all other building materials in ten out of twelve qualities. This definitely indicates a customer preference and further emphasizes the fact that the construction industry leans heavily toward the inherent qualities of brick in all forms of construction—knowing full well that brick has everything.

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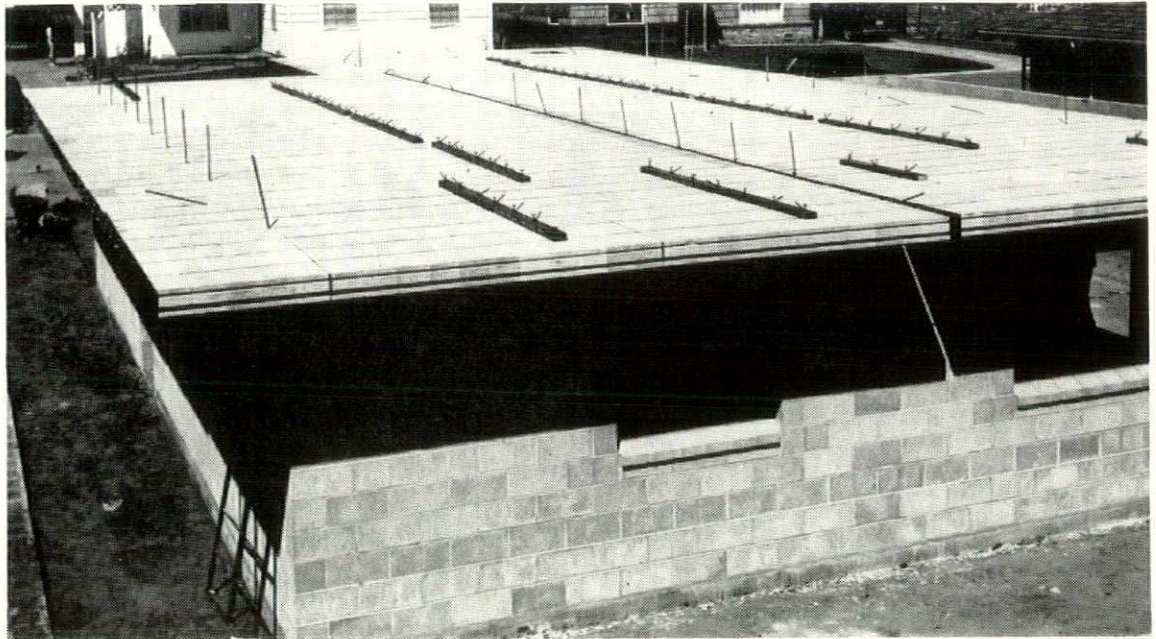
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# LUPTON METAL WINDOWS



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6" STRESCRETE roof cantilevered on four sides of a residence.

## ROOF, FLOOR and WALL SLABS

STRESCRETE is a slab system for roof and floor construction utilizing machine-made units of either light or heavyweight concrete and pre-stressed steel. Units are cured and then assembled at the source of manufacture to length and depth with area of steel, to carry required load from support to support without vertical shoring.

In assembling units into slabs, steel is pre-stressed to approximately the stress required in the designed loading of the roof or floor section. In this way these slabs at full load will have little or no deflection under all conditions. Minimum of concrete grout is poured between slabs in the form of a joist for coverage of steel and to key slabs together. Concrete slab may or may not be poured as required for additional strength and wearing surfaces.

With STRESCRETE you get economy and speed of construction, since this system permits installation as soon as bearing walls or beams are completed, the next story may begin without delay.

STRESCRETE slabs are manufactured in 16" to 48" widths and depths of 3", 4", 6", 8", 10" and 12" spanning up to 30 feet.

STRESCRETE slabs can be used in all types of building construction as roof and floor for structural steel or poured

concrete frame; as roof decking or roof slabs suitable for arched, flat, gabled and saw-toothed roofs.

STRESCRETE slabs are aligned and grouted in true flat position, resulting in the entire surface being in the same plane. This evenness of surface makes possible the application of built-up roofs and all types of floor finishes, such as linoleum, asphalt tile, wood, and carpeting from wall to wall.

Smooth STRESCRETE undersurfaces eliminate finishing, providing a ceiling ready for painting or a minimum thickness of plaster.

Installation of STRESCRETE slabs on the job is simple. Slabs are put onto bearing walls or beams by crane without interference with other workmen on the job. No shoring or forms are necessary, thereby cutting erection time in half.

STRESCRETE is ideal for panel (radiant) warm air heat. (See Anchor Concrete Products Flexicore ad on Pages 6 and 7).

STRESCRETE slabs are fireproof and termite-proof. Slabs of lightweight aggregate with hollow cores cut dead weight approximately 30% and enhance the sound-proofness and insulation value.

### OTHER ANCHOR PRODUCTS

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# Empire State Architect

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION  
THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

March - April Issue — Vol. X, No. II

"Entered as second-class matter March 6, 1943 at the Post Office at Buffalo, New York, under the act of March 3, 1879."

Subscription Price: 50c per year. Non-Members \$1.00

Published 6 Times a Year

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## STATE ASSOCIATION HEADQUARTERS

Each year at our annual convention the State Association, through its elected delegates, determines the policies to be pursued for the following year, and the convention gives directives to its Board of Directors to carry out its program.

The Board of Directors is made up of the elected officers of the Association, a representative from each constituent organization appointed by each society and chapter, and the past Presidents. This is not an organization set up to determine its own policies, but to carry out the dictates of the convention and to handle such business as is necessary between conventions.

Article IV, Section 12 in our New York State Association By-Laws reads as follows: "The Association may retain a salaried Executive Director whose qualifications will permit him to assume charge of technical and staff duties of the Association under the direction of the Board. The Executive Director shall not be a voting member of the Association and need not be an architect." The need of an executive secretary and a headquarters for our state organization is most apparent to one who has had the responsibility of its management as President.

A practicing Architect's time is naturally given first to his clients and with good management he may have sufficient time to carry on outside activities. Most of the men taking on such leadership are generally involved in many other activities. Sometimes he may have partners to relieve him of some office responsibilities.

If we had a central office with a secretary to assist in our activities, it would not only be a big help to our President, but also to our various committee chairmen, to our publication committee, and especially to our legislation committee and to assist at our annual convention. Here our records and information can be organized so as to assist new committee chairmen in giving them some of the background on which to build.

The State Association is in proper financial condition to take this step. We must realize that with greater activity there is likewise greater expense and that our present two dollar dues would have to be increased. On the question of dues, the local society dues, the A. I. A. Chapter dues, the State Association dues, and the A. I. A. dues collectively add up. As we are most desirous of keeping the State Association membership on a broad basis to include as nearly as

Eds. Note:

We hope you have all read this article. An executive secretary is a must. With the E. S. A. growing as rapidly as it is, more time is required to search out, edit and present to you the only news of what your Association is doing for you—that is if you do not attend conventions. The secretary could help on this and in fact would. Write in and demand that we produce an Executive Secretary!

(Continued on Page 35)







# Doing More with **flexicore**



## WARM AIR FORCED THROUGH HOLLOW FLEXICORE CONSTRUCTION TO PROVIDE PANEL (RADIANT) WARM AIR HEAT INSTALLED AT A COST COMPARABLE TO THAT OF CONVENTIONAL SYSTEMS

The hollow section of Flexicore pre-cast floor and roof slabs furnishes the ducts for passage of warm air and return air. This greatly reduces duct work and slashes costs.

Flexicore Warm Air Panel Radiant Heating (split system) was the alternate heating system specified by the Architect, but the low cost of installation and the many advantages decided the selection in favor of this system (see drawing on opposite page for heating layout).

The many advantages of this heating system are:

Warm floors  
Uniform room temperatures  
Invisibility of heating equipment  
Complete decorative freedom  
Dampness eliminated  
Low cost of installation  
Fire safe  
Clean, circulated, fresh air

Proper relative humidities  
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Long, trouble-free service. Cannot freeze  
No pipes to leak or corrode  
Can heat two floors with one slab  
Can be used in churches, auditoriums, schools, hospitals, offices, etc.

Standard furnace-blower units used

One unique advantage of this particular installation is heating two directions from the Flexicore slab. The Flexicore forming the ceiling of the basement, heats the basement, and being the floor of the Nave, also heats the Nave.

This same method of Warm Air Panel Heating can also be installed by using STRESTCRETE hollow floor system. (See STRESTCRETE advertisement on Page 4).

### OTHER ANCHOR PRODUCTS

Celocrete, Cinder and Concrete Blocks.  
Reinforced Lintels - Sills.  
Strestcrete Floor and Roof Slabs.

### DISTRIBUTORS FOR

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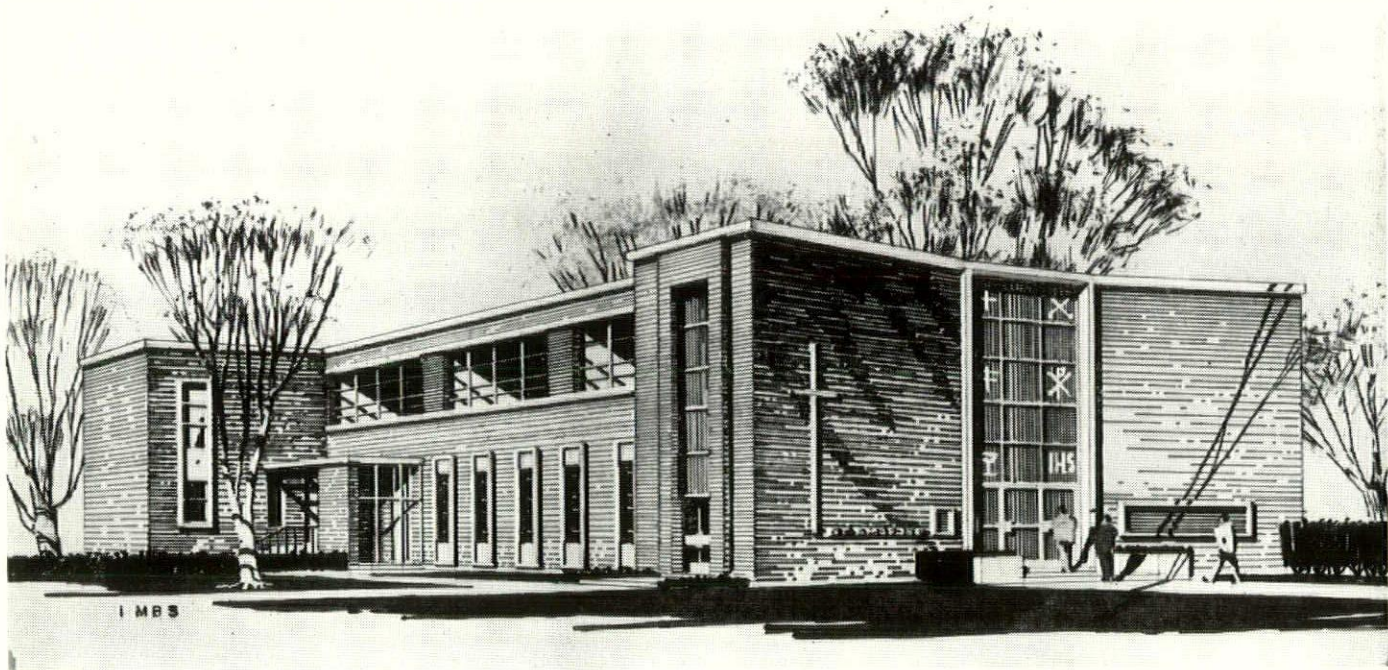
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Foit & Baschnagel, Architects

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## AAF Multi-Duty Celebrates 20th Birthday at Philadelphia Savings Fund Society

**A**GE has only added stature to this famous Philadelphia building. Although erected 20 years ago this structure, because of its many advanced design and construction features, could well pass for a youngster among post-war buildings.

AAF Multi-Duty air filters with a total capacity of 335,000 C.F.M. were a part of the original air conditioning installation. These "veterans" are still on the job and require only normal periodic maintenance.

Birthdays such as this are not uncommon for American Air Filter equipment—and they prove two important points: One—it's the final cost which justifies the careful engineering and quality construction that goes into every AAF air filter. Two—to get the maximum life from such filters, normal maintenance procedures must be practiced regularly year in and year out.

The Multi-Duty is only one of a complete line of American Air filters that are designed and built for long and exacting service. If you pride yourself on efficient, long-lived installations, make certain that the air filters carry the insignia of "AAF".

### AMERICAN AIR FILTER COMPANY, INC.

211 Central Avenue, Louisville 8, Ky.

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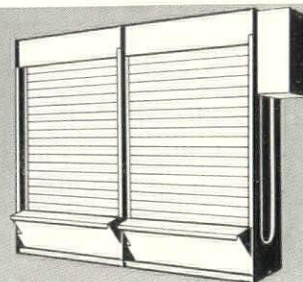
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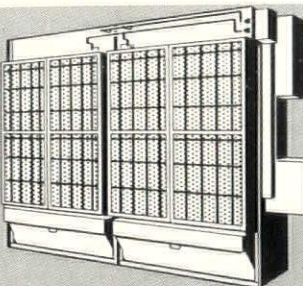


**AIR FILTERS  
AND ELECTRONIC PRECIPITATORS**

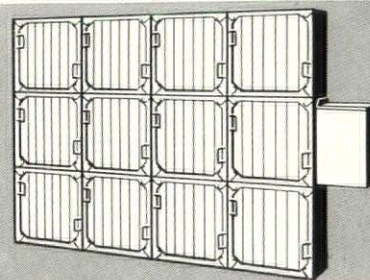
## THE COMPLETE "QUALITY" LINE



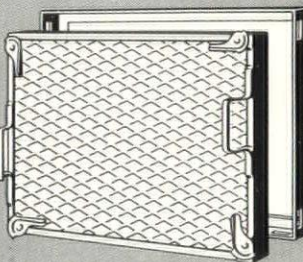
MULTI-DUTY automatic viscous filters have provided super-clean air for Philadelphia Savings Fund Society for 20 years.



ELECTRO-MATIC, the automatic electronic precipitator in which the self-cleaning feature simplifies maintenance.



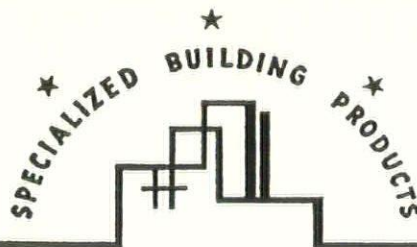
ELECTRO-PL, the dry-type electronic air filter in which the collector element is electrostatically charged Airmat paper. Combines mechanical filtration with electronic air cleaning.



Type M/W viscous unit filter. Designed for heavy-duty industrial service.

Remember—Only AAF offers  
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**MACOMBER, INC.**

**Canton, Ohio**

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**RICHMOND FIREPROOF DOOR CO.**

**Richmond, Indiana**

Furnished the Pressed Steel Frames, Kalamein Doors and Tin Clad Doors.

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**ART METAL CONSTRUCTION CO.**

**Jamestown, N. Y.**

Furnished the Bronze Entrance Units.

This company is the world's largest maker of built to order Metal Equipment. Their Architectural Metals, Doors and Frames in Enameled Steel, Aluminum, Bronze and Stainless Steel are used in outstanding projects.

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University of Syracuse Campus — Aerial View

1950 CONVENTION

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION of ARCHITECTS

November 2-3-4

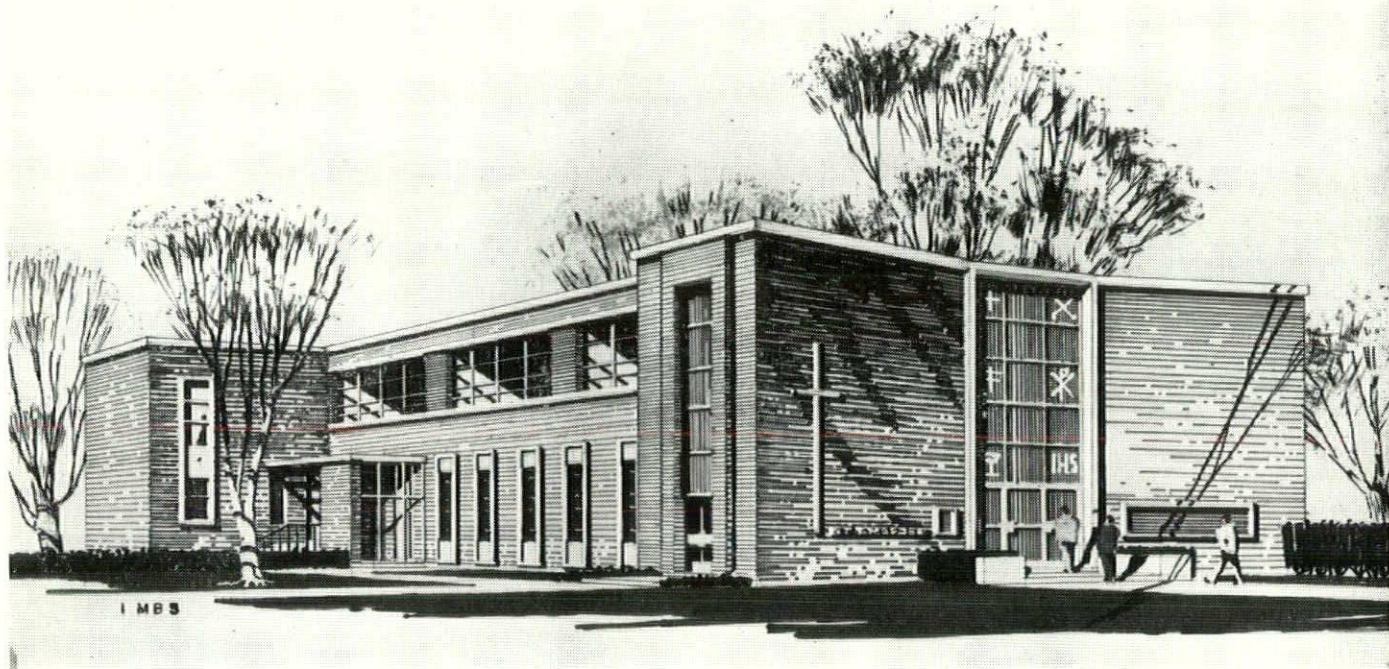
at

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK



# CHURCH AND SCHOOL COMBINATION FOR ST. AMBROSE PARISH

BUFFALO, NEW YORK



Foit & Baschnagel, Architects

In planning a combination building consisting of a church and school, the arrangement provided for the church is generally considered as temporary. It is later to be converted for other purposes, usually a parish hall. Very often, the independent church structure is not built for many years, depending on the neighborhood development and availability of funds.

Recognizing this latter fact, Father Coughlin and the architects agreed that the structure should be two stories in height for economy. It was decided that the church portion of the building should be more strongly expressed in the exterior design than it had been in similar church-school combinations planned in the past. If possible, a common main entrance was to be avoided.

Naturally, these requirements presented the problem of recognizing two major elements, in a single structure. For St. Ambrose Parish, the site provided the solution, it being fortunately located between two residential streets of equal importance.

The entrance to the church is located on Ridgewood Road, extending along the north side of the property, leaving the east, west and south exposures for classrooms. Entrance to the school located on the second floor is placed on Okell Street, along the south property line. Since the existing church and rectory are located on Ridgewood Road, this does not disturb the established site plan.

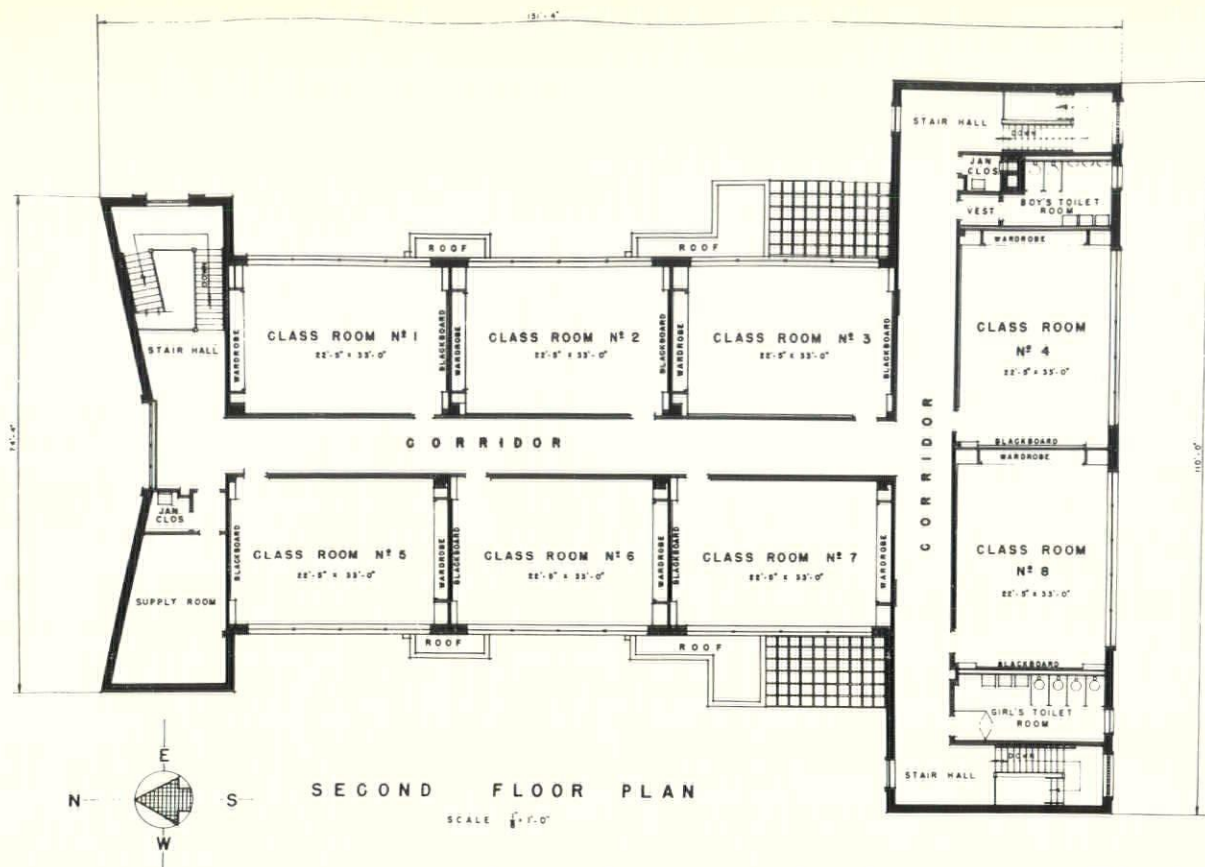
Provisions have been made in the site plan for a future church and Convent and also a new rectory.

Mechanical services are arranged to accommodate a possible extension of the south wing to the east and west.

In order to provide a much needed parish hall, the existing church will be remodeled for this purpose as soon as the new church is ready for use.

The stairway in the northeast corner serves as an emergency exit for the school. It also permits school children to go to class after Mass under cover, and at a future date from classrooms to the general assembly,





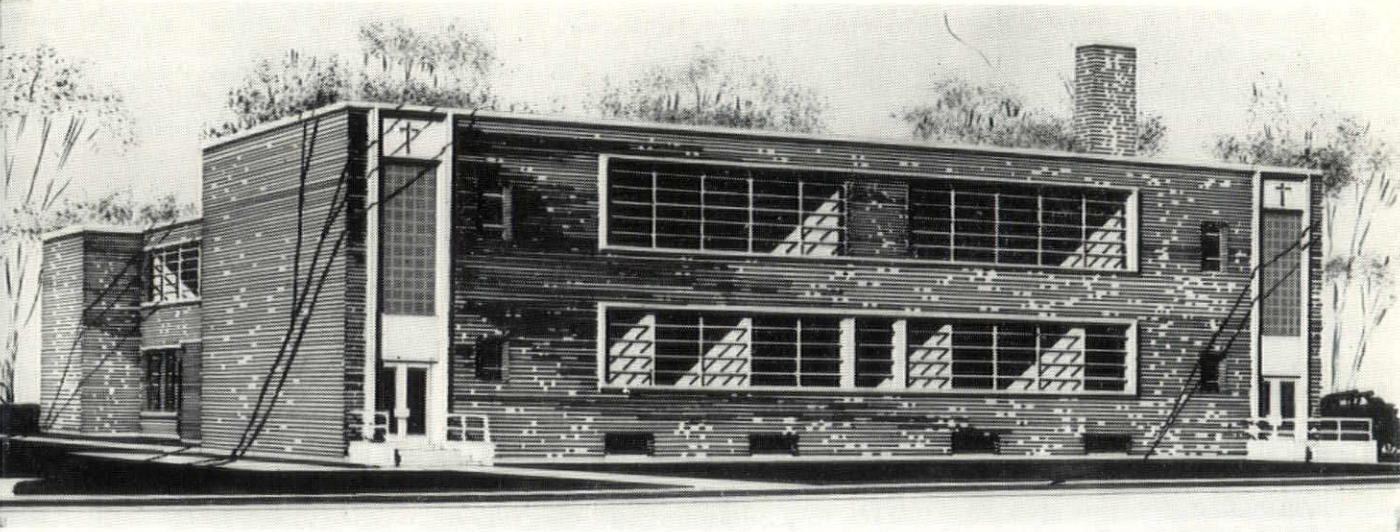
when the church is converted into a parish or assembly hall.

With the area required for the school being larger than that for the church, the school offices were located at the rear of the church—a convenient location for the offices, yet allowing use of the small meeting room for other purposes without taking traffic into the school section. A connection between the sanctuary and the offices was purposely avoided, so as to retain privacy.

Having arrived at a solution to satisfy the requirements, other problems presented themselves. It was realized, that there would be occasions, when both the church and school would be in operation at the

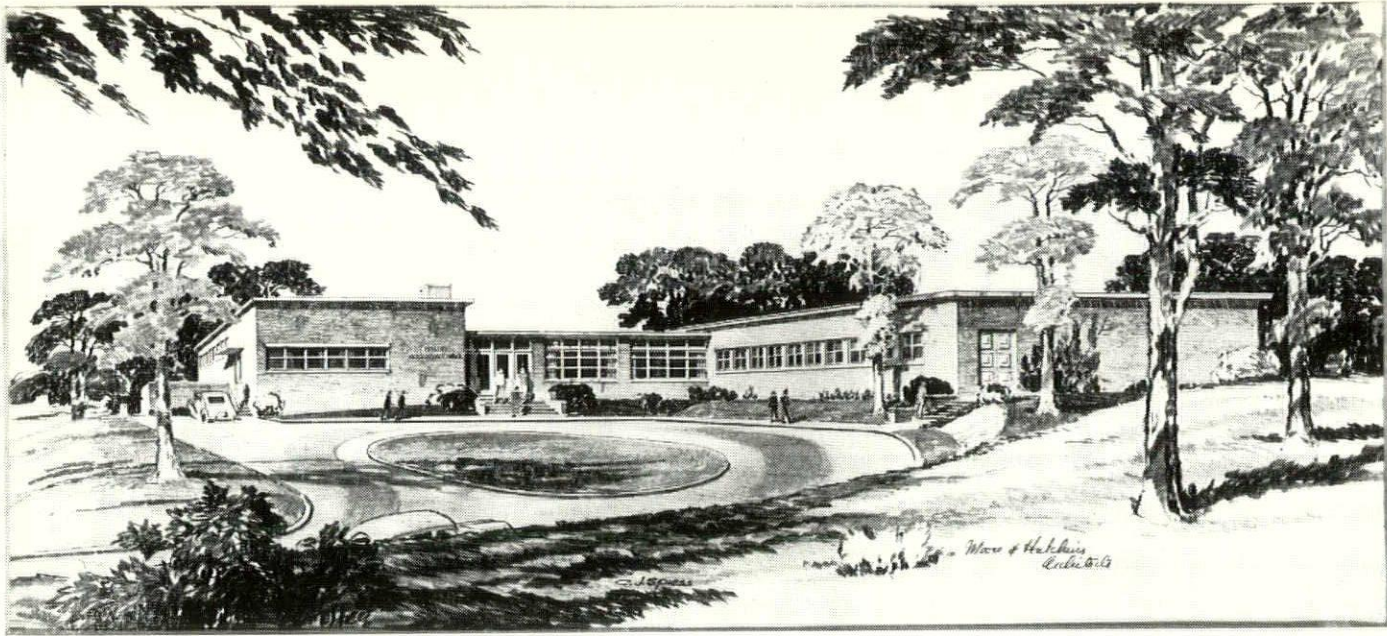
same time. This presented the problem of sound transmission from one section to the other. To reduce this possible conflict, the ceiling of the church was suspended with the use of sound isolating clamps. As a further precaution a small speaker was installed in each lighting fixture, producing "Sound Light" — a system designed to distribute the sound of the priest's voice at a lower pitch, over the same area the lighting fixtures provide illumination.

Finishes and colors throughout the school were selected to suit room exposures, and to provide for easy maintenance. Floor coverings are asphalt tile; salt glazed tile wainscot occurs in corridors, stairhalls and toilet rooms. Ceilings are of acoustic tile.



(Continued on Page 34)





ROSLYN HIGHLANDS NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOL

Moore and Hutchins, Architects

## NOTES ON ROSLYN NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS

*School District:* Union Free School District No. 3, Towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, Nassau County, Long Island, New York.

*Projects:* Roslyn Highlands Neighborhood School  
Flower Hill Neighborhood School

*Architects:* Moore and Hutchins, 215 East 37th Street, New York 16, New York.

*Landscape Architects:* Umberto Innocenti—Richard K. Webel, Roslyn, Long Island, New York.

*Structural Engineers:* Harder, Barbato & Ciampa, New York, New York.

*Mechanical Engineers:* Levy & O'Keefe, New York, N. Y.

*Superintendent of Schools:* George E. Bryant.

*General Construction Contractor:* Marcello Mezzullo, Inc., Port Chester, New York.

### THE PROBLEM

The problem presented in these two Schools was an unusual one, in view of the tendency in recent years toward centralization. Here, because of the special needs of the District, the program called for the establishment of small neighborhood schools for the younger children in the areas of two new rapidly growing communities of homes.

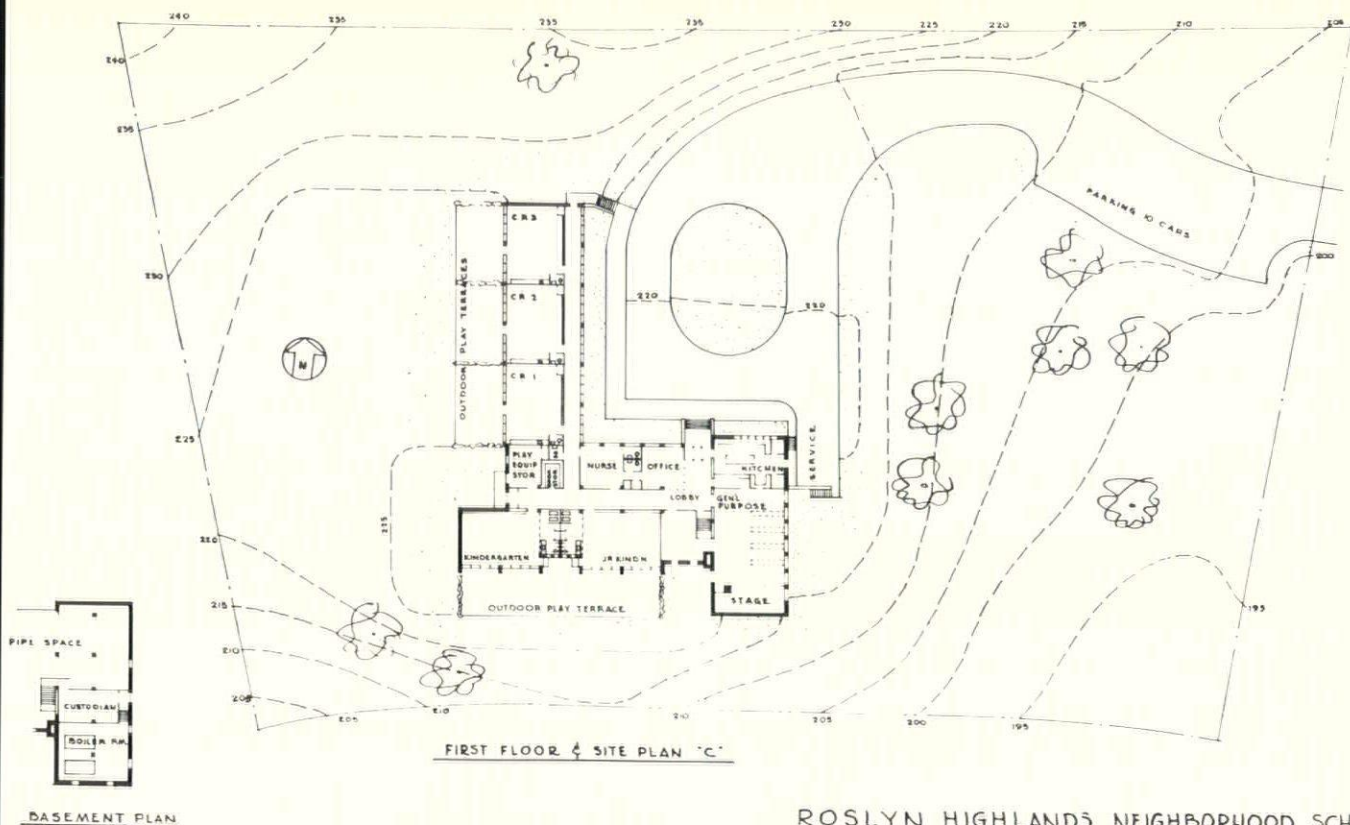
A careful study was made prior to the development of any plans, by the Superintendent, with the cooperation of the teaching staff, the personnel of the State Department of Education and the Architects. In this study the needs of very young pupils were analyzed and set forth in a written program. In the development of the plans, effort was made to produce an environment for children which would be in scale and harmony with their home-life, and yet not sacrifice any of the attributes of the forward-looking teaching program. *The buildings were also to serve as community centers* for the surrounding residential areas.

The use of the sites and proper orientations of classrooms controlled the disposition and arrangements of both buildings. The programs of requirements for each building were identical. The plans, however, are not alike in arrangement, although the interrelation of parts is preserved.

Each building provides the following facilities:

1. Five classrooms, one for each grade level, from Junior Kindergarten through Third Grade.
2. All classrooms have individual toilet and wash-rooms. Floors in classrooms are kept warm.
3. The ceiling heights vary, depending upon whether daylighting is unilateral or lateral. Where light comes from both sides, the classroom ceilings and corridors are at 9' 0". The corridor is treated architecturally, as part of the room, and is separated only by a glass screen. Floors are light for reflectivity.
4. A General-Purpose Room provides for play space, physical education, cafeteria, drama and music, and as a meeting room for the pupils or for the community. Storage space for chairs and equipment is provided. Adjacent is a fully equipped kitchen for hot lunch service.
5. Outdoor spaces: Each classroom opens out at grade level to its own outdoor terrace. In addition, there are general larger activity areas adjacent. Accessible to these areas, but included in the building, is a Play Equipment Storage Room.
6. Administrative Areas include a General Office and Nurse's Office.
7. The Basements provide only for boiler room and custodian space.



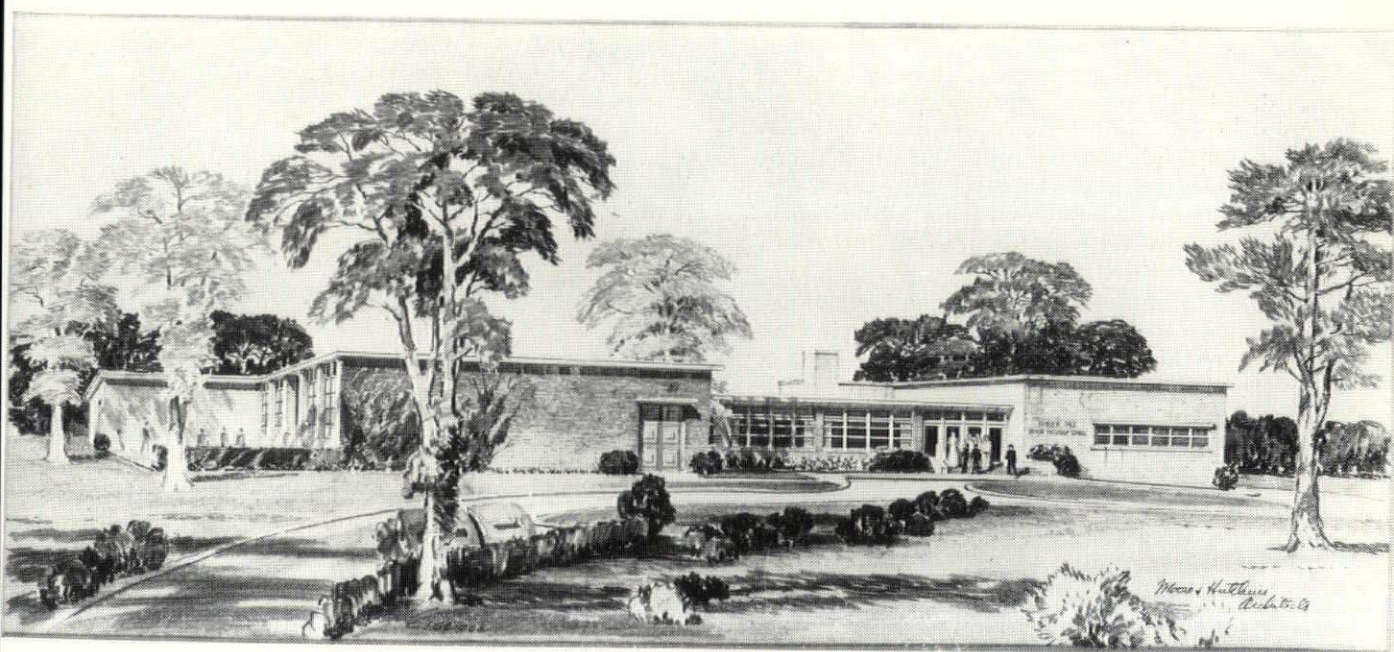


### CONSTRUCTION

Exterior walls — masonry with face brick.  
 Floor construction — Concrete joist and slab.  
 Roof — Open web joist and concrete plank.  
 Ceilings — Acoustic tile throughout.  
 Finish — Walls—Plaster.  
           Floors—asphalt tile.  
 Windows — heavyweight steel sash.

Contracts have been awarded for the Roslyn Highlands Neighborhood School. Construction will be completed in September, 1950. The total bond issue was \$275,000.00, of which approximately \$200,000 applies to the school building itself.

These schools were awarded a "Certificate of Merit" at the 1949 Convention of the N.Y.S.A.A. and are an excellent solution for the small elementary school problem.



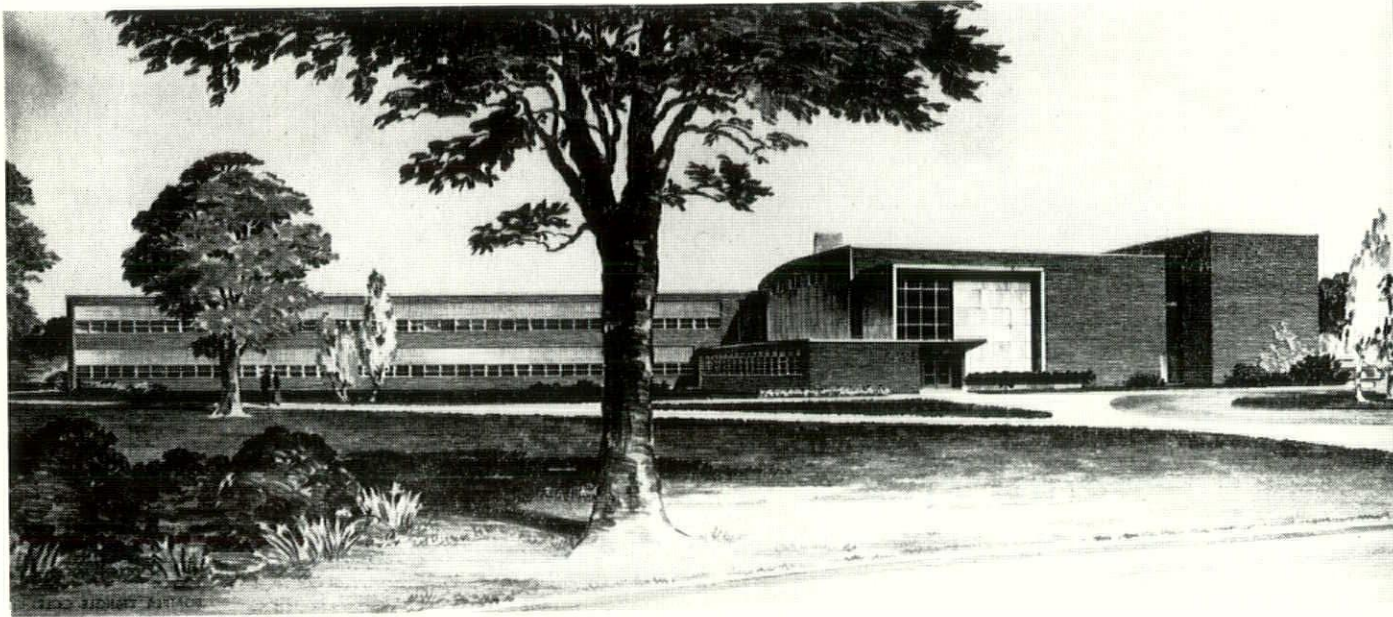
FLOWER HILL NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOL

Moore and Hutchins, Architects



# CANTON CENTRAL SCHOOL

CANTON, N. Y.



Sargent - Webster - Greshaw & Folley, Architects

Before beginning actual planning of the building, several basic criteria were agreed upon to guide the work of the architects:

1. Plans were to place primary emphasis upon the school as an *educational facility*, rather than as a *community monument*.
2. Costs were to be kept as low as consistent with good construction practice, low maintenance factors, and the meeting of the best educational standards. For example, acoustic treatment contributing to the educational program was considered a must, but false chimneys, ornamental bronze, and various fripperies so often included at high cost without educational gain were to have no place in the building.
3. An extensive development of the athletic program, either initially or for gradual inclusion, should be provided.
4. Provisions should be incorporated for the addition of a future Elementary wing, in the event that this should become desirable at a later date.
5. The Building must be readily expandable to meet any future contingency, without remodeling of initial construction.

The solution illustrated here contemplates a steel frame building, with brick masonry exterior, planned to group the "quiet" activities and the "noisy" activities in separate wings. Thus Recitation Rooms, Study Hall, and Library are kept remote from Lockers, Shops, Music and Cafeteria. Administration is placed at the intersection of the two wings for maximum con-

trol. Cafeteria, Gymnasium and Auditorium are located together to avoid duplication of Toilets and similar service facilities, and can be approached directly from the Main Entrance or from the Bus Entrance and Parking Area on the north. These three areas can likewise be isolated by folding gates from the remainder of the building, contributing to better usage by the public.

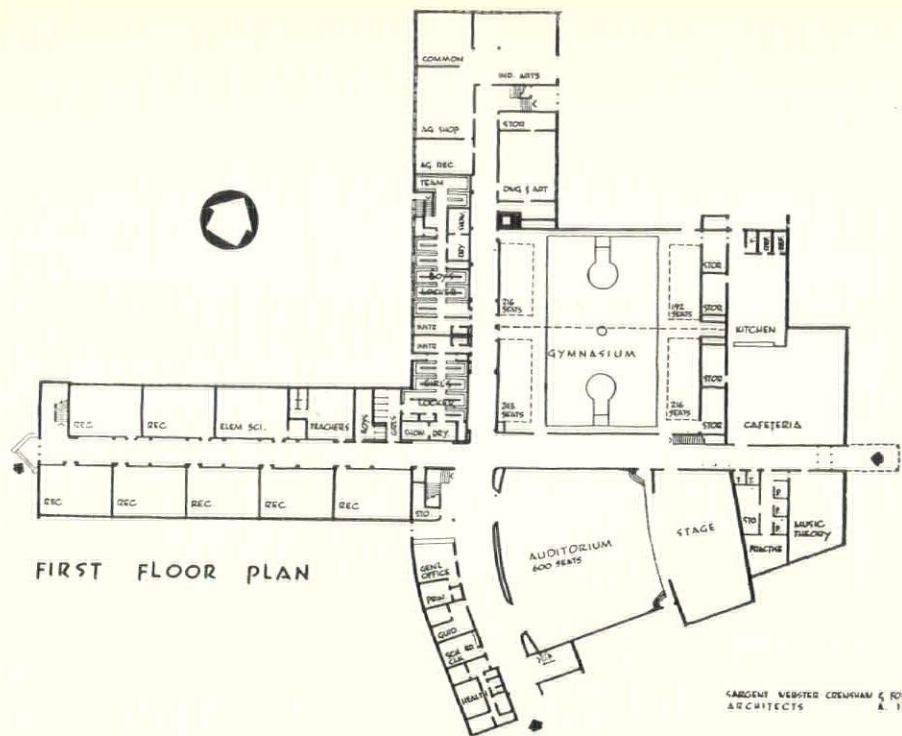
A modern Auditorium with sloping floor and fixed seating will accommodate the entire school population on the main floor, with an additional 290 fixed seats in the balcony, or a total of 890 persons. Stage will be adequate and equipped for all normal usage.

The Gymnasium will be arranged for subdivision for two concurrent classes by a folding partition, and when opened into a single space provides a full size Basketball Court 48 x 84 feet, with Folding Bleachers to accommodate 860 persons. A balcony at one end utilizes space over the first floor Corridor which otherwise would be wasted, and provides a useful area for corrective classes, intramural games, or additional seating for occasional peak loads.

Grades 7 - 12 are provided for according to best modern standards, with Grades 7 and 8 occupying 7 Class Rooms on the first floor of the academic wing, isolated from the upper grades. Grades 8 - 12 will require 9 Recitation Rooms varying in size from 330 to 660 square feet, which will be located on the second floor of the academic wing.

Special rooms will be provided for Homemaking, Elementary Science, Advanced Science, Office Practice and Typing, Drawing and Art, Music Suite, Agricul-





SARGENT WEBSTER CRENSHAW & FOLLEY  
ARCHITECTS A. I. A.

ture and Industrial Arts, Audio-visual Education, Study Hall and Library, in addition to the usual dependencies which include Administrative Offices, Health Suite, Guidance, Teachers' Room, Toilets, Lockers and Shower Rooms, Storage, Boiler Room, Maintenance Shops, and a myriad of service adjuncts too numerous for enumeration.

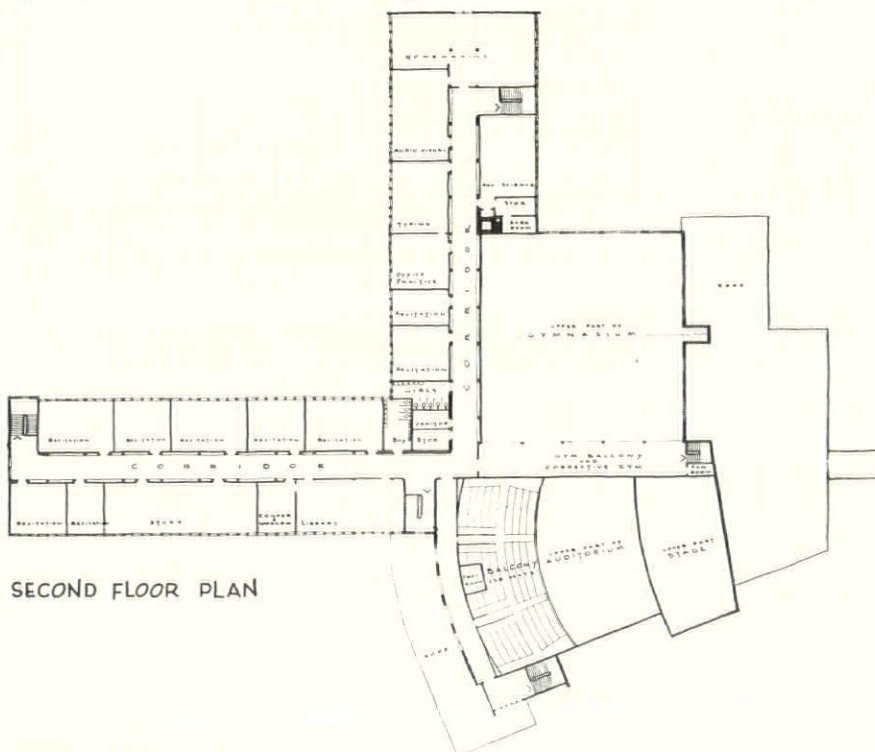
The addition of a future Elementary wing has been thoroughly studied, and can be accomplished with minimum disturbance to the original building by construction parallel to the street at the front of the building. It would then be separated from the upper grades by the Administrative offices, but yet accessible to Administration, Health, Guidance, Auditorium, Gymnasium and Cafeteria. A separate entrance and

play fields for the lower grades are included in the planning.

The Board of Education and the Architects believe that the completed structure will compare favorably with any school building in the State, while falling into a cost bracket commensurate with the resources of the community and far below the expectancy of current construction programs.

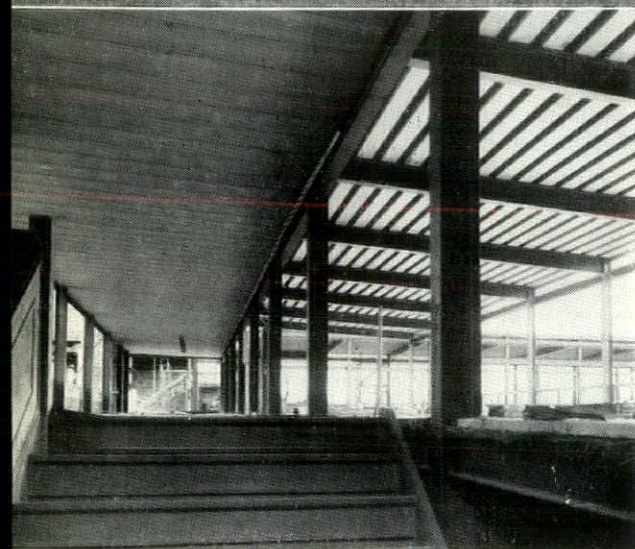
## Eds. Note:

The above building was exhibited at the 1949 NYSAA Convention in Rochester and was among the buildings we thought should be published. We felt that it should have received an award of merit. The only fault we find in plans is the location of the locker room requiring students to cross the corridor to go to and from the gymnasium. We regret the fact that we were unable to print the plot development which is superior.





# Quality School Construction

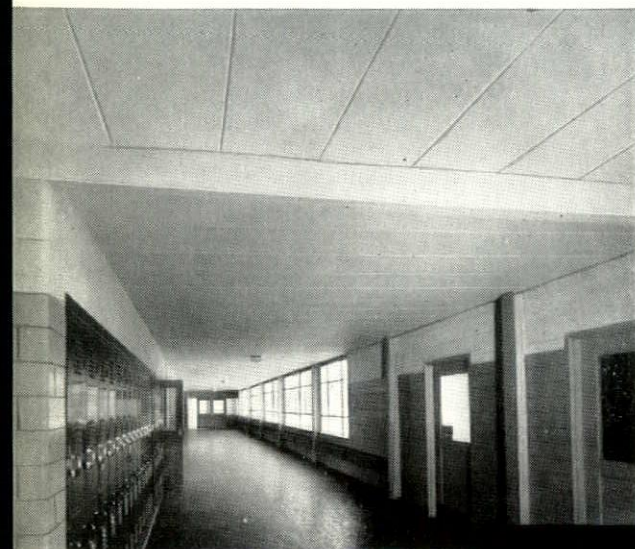


#### ABOVE:

Partial construction shows Fenestra insulated Type C Panels used as a spandrel between windows of first and second floors. This is four panels high, consisting of 14' long panels laid horizontally.

#### UPPER LEFT:

Exposed corridor roof shows Fenestra Type D Panels laid with flat side down. Main roof area under panels at right in photo was finished with a suspended plaster ceiling. The roof was finished over a large area in the early stage of construction.



#### LOWER LEFT:

This photo shows an exposed ceiling of Panels extending from wall to wall. Fenestra Panels, factory prime-painted, provide a smooth surface, economically finished by adding only a coat of paint. Attractive, non-combustible. Note Fenestra Hollow Metal Doors. Corridor daylighted by Fenestra Intermediate Windows at right.

Architects: Bennett & Straight, Dearborn, Michigan.  
Contractor: Carl B. Foster, Flint, Michigan.

## STANDARDIZED BUILDING PRODUCTS USED:

#### Gymnasium

10,400 sq. ft. 18-gauge Acoustical Holorib  
3,000 sq. ft. Holorib Reinforcing Form.

#### General Shop and Power Plant Roof

8,300 sq. ft. 20-gauge Holorib.

#### Main Roof of School Building

20,200 sq. ft. 4½" D-18-18 Panels.

#### Spandrels Between Floors

4,100 sq. ft. 3-C-18-18.

#### Classroom Windows

289 Intermediate Projected.

#### Shop and Power Plant Windows

21 Commercial Projected.

#### Home Economics Model Home

3 Residence Casements.

#### All Doors, excepting main entrance doors.

135 D.S.P. Doors, Frames and Hardware.

# Fenestra

STANDARDIZED



# UNDER 60¢ PER CU. FT.

## ... How Fenestra Steel Panels, Windows and Doors contributed to economical construction in the Robert N. Mandeville High School at Flint, Michigan

Architects Bennett & Straight of Dearborn, Michigan, faced a familiar set of requirements:

- Large size, with a layout involving considerable perimeter for good daylighting.
- To be ready for fall occupancy.
- Limited budget, calling for low cubic-foot cost.

Convinced of the speed of erecting with Fenestra\* Building Panels, the architects looked into their costs . . . saw how on-the-site labor could be saved if the building was planned specifically to use standard units to minimize special work.

They decided on a 7' module. Classrooms were established in a 28' width, with partitions spaced at 14', 21', 28' and 35' intervals. The structural steel frame was designed in a bay size of 4' x 28', saving weight in steel. Saving in roof construction was achieved with standard Fenestra Type D Panels in the 14-foot span. Standard Type C Panels formed spandrels between

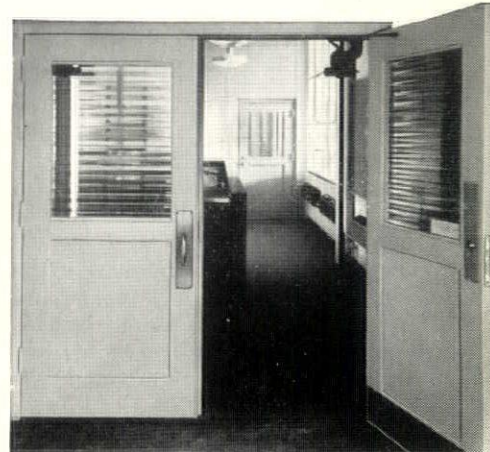
floors and the window walls of Fenestra Intermediate Projected Windows.

For the roofs of the 100' x 100' gymnasium and the shop, Fenestra Acoustical Holorib Roof Deck was used. This provides a surface for application of roofing materials. The underside provides a sound-absorbing, perforated surface. It is non-combustible and, being steel, withstands impact. Holorib was used as the permanent reinforcing form for the seats in the spectator stands of the gymnasium.

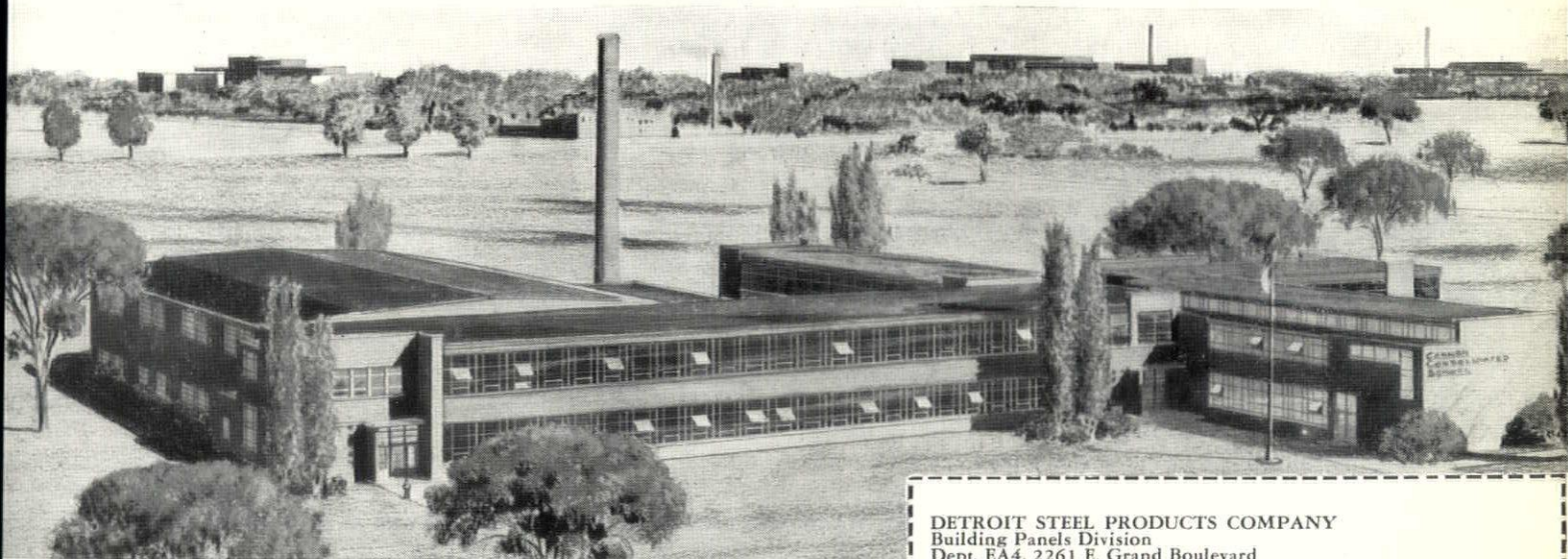
Fenestra Panels—Fenestra Windows—Fenestra Doors—combined in this structure to help the architects and contractor achieve their triple goal of a sizable, sound structure, speedily erected, at low cost.

Your local Fenestra representative can help you capitalize on the time and money savings of these standard building components. Call him, or mail the coupon below for full information.

\*Trademark



All doors in the Robert N. Mandeville High School, aside from main entrance doors, are Fenestra Hollow Metal Doors. These doors, delivered complete with frames and hardware, provide quality appearance, durability and savings in first cost and construction time.



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# THE EDUCATION LAW

BY DON HERSHEY, CHAIRMAN ETHICS COMMITTEE, ROCHESTER SOCIETY  
AND  
C. T. TUCKER, SECRETARY, CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER

The Architect must police his own profession. No one can be expected to have as much interest in the application of the Education Law as he should have. The Legal Profession and the Medical Associations have well set-up organizations to accomplish this. In Niagara Falls, Canada, membership in the Architectural Society is required for legal practice, and loss of membership and inability to practice is the punishment for unethical behaviour.

In New York State the law is well written and very clear, but like all laws is obscured somewhat in legal phraseology. The State Education Department has a Division of Enforcement of Professional Laws headed by Mr. James A. Malaney, who is Executive Secretary of Professional Conduct. He has numerous investigators who work out of Albany, following up reports of illegal practice. These investigators, however, have to cover all of the licensed professions, and are too busy following up reports to do any independent investigations of their own. They are very prompt, however, to look into any matter that is brought to their attention.

Recently, in a suburb of Rochester some members of the Rochester Society noticed a store building under construction in which some of the elements of structure seemed questionable. They asked to see a set of the plans with the idea of questioning the architect or engineer on the safety of his methods. There were none on the job. So next they went to the village Town Clerk and were told that permission had been given to the contractor to proceed with foundations pending receipt of the plans. The building was complete and closed in, and while he had written the contractor several demanding letters, the plans were still forthcoming. So the matter was turned over to the State Education Department, and within three or four days, Mr. Howard J. Picard, the Inspector, was in town and now has the matter under investigation. We will be glad to let you know how the matter turns out.

Our Societies and Chapters have been very lax in these matters. We have felt that when a Committee on Ethics has been appointed that our responsibility drops, but it is the duty of each one of us to note these matters, get the facts, and either through the Ethics Committee or direct, get word to the State Division of Professional Laws, so that something can be done about it.

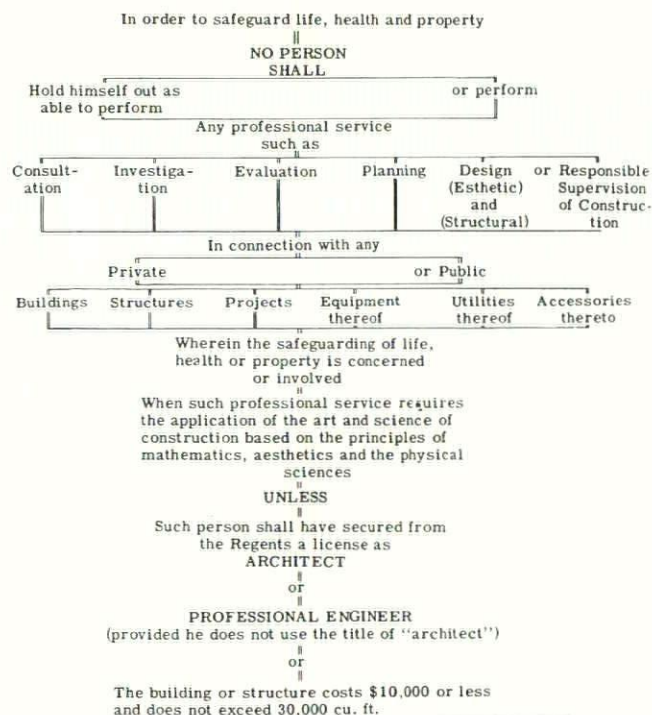
It would be almost impossible to expect everyone building a house costing over \$10,000 to have an architect, but certainly we can hold to the 30,000 cubic foot limitation. Almost any house costs over \$10,000 these days, and you can not expect the rise and fall in the value of the dollar to validate or invalidate a law. Violations should be reported or we will be guilty of aiding and abetting the violators.

We will have our hands full if we merely watch the non-residential construction. The State, in licensing the Architects and the Engineers places the respon-

sibility for safety of construction in their hands. This brings up the point of architects that draw up the plans but do not follow through with the supervision. When submitting plans to the State Department of Labor, every architect and engineer has to make an affidavit as to the safety of the structure. In making this affidavit the State also places the responsibility on his head of seeing that the structure is built that way. If, through negligence or carelessness, the building is not built as shown on the plans and subsequently fails, the architect or engineer is in danger of losing his license. In a recent case we heard of, the Building Superintendent said that when he saw an Architect's name on the plans he didn't bother to check the progress of construction too carefully. When he discovered that several things were being done that did not look quite right to him, he questioned the architect and found out that he had not contracted for supervision on the job. His opinion of the architect received quite a jolt, because he did not see how he could accept the responsibility for safety of the structure and leave such a big loophole for accidents.

We have also been informed of a technical violation of the State Law which should mean quite a good deal to us. Many out of town concerns have been

## DIGEST OF THE STATE EDUCATION LAW



"No official of this state, or of any city, town or village therein, now or hereafter charged with the enforcement of laws, ordinances or regulations relating to the construction or alteration of buildings or structures, shall accept or approve any plans or specifications that are not stamped with the seal of a licensed architect or a licensed professional engineer."

(Continued on Page 35)



# AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS

BY CHARLES V. NORTHRUP AND CYRIL T. TUCKER

Let us be the first to congratulate you Constituents, in print that is, on being members of an organization which is a unit of the American Institute of Architects. Those of you who attended the Convention remember the final act of the State Association in approving the adoption papers, and it became a "fait accompli" at some time shortly thereafter. The New York State Association of Architects is now the accredited representative of the Institute in New York State, and the unification of the profession is complete in New York State.

This does not mean that you can use the initials "A.I.A." after your name unless you are a corporate member of the Institute. The By-Laws of the Institute state that the State Association may use the title "State Association Member, A.I.A." but that none of its members shall use this title. But every member of the N.Y.S.A.A. does have a voice in the affairs of the Institute through the Association.

Incidentally, we have been looking up this matter of membership in the Institute and have made the following notes which we will be glad to pass on for your information. We do not guarantee the absolute correctness of it, however.

*Membership in the American Institute of Architects.*

- I. State Organizations.
  - may be chartered by The Board in each State.
- II. Honorary Members.
  - persons of esteemed character and distinguished service who are not eligible for corporate membership
  - nominated to, and elected by The Board.
- III. Honorary Corresponding Members.
  - architects of esteemed character and distinguished achievements who are not citizens or residents of the U. S.
  - nominated to, and elected by The Board.
- IV. Chapters.
  - one or more chartered by The Board in each State.
- A. Corporate Members.
  - architects with the required professional qualifications and honorable standing.
1. Regular.
  - as above
2. Members Emeritus.
  - corporate members in good standing for not less than fifteen successive years and who have attained the age of seventy years or are incapacitated.
3. Life Members.
  - corporate members who have paid the life membership fee of \$500.00.
4. Fellows.
  - corporate members in good standing for at least ten years, advanced to Fellowship by reason of notable contributions, achievements, or service.
5. Chapter Associateships.
  - may be established by each Chapter.
  - architects who are not corporate members but have their legal residence or principal place of business within the Chapter's territory.
  - any skilled architectural draftsman or any other technical employee or associate in an architect's office.
  - any professor in a recognized school of architecture.
  - shall apply for corporate membership in the Institute within three years from the date they begin their personal practice of architecture.
6. Chapter Junior Associateships.
  - may be established by each Chapter.
  - not qualified for Associateship because of inexperience or financial limitations.
  - draftsmen or other technical employees in an architect's office, of good character and reputation, living or employed in the territory of the Chapter, who are neither engaged in the practice of architecture as principals nor are legally licensed or registered.
  - must be transferred to Associateship when they become eligible and qualified.
7. Chapter Student Associateships.
  - may be established by each Chapter.
  - any under-graduate or post-graduate student in a school of architecture located within the territory of the Chapter.
  - shall be transferred to Junior Associateship when eligible.

—Student Branch Chapters may be established and sponsored by the Chapter in schools of architecture located within the territory of the Chapter.

For further information as to privileges, rules of conduct, transfers, use of title, etc., please refer to the By-Laws of The Institute.

## BROOKLYN SOCIETY

The members present at the last meeting exercised their franchise rights and elected the following as their officers for the year 1950:

President	Harry A. Yarish
1st Vice President	Arnold W. Lederer
2nd Vice President	Frank Randazzo
Recording Secretary	Sidney H. Kitzler
Financial Secretary	Harry Kinkelstein
Treasurer	Harold Dangler
Board of Directors, 1951	Gabriel Nathan
Board of Directors, 1952	Jacob W. Sherman
Board of Directors, 1952	John Tricarico
Board of Directors, 1952	Louis Feldmann

The new officers were installed at the February Annual Dinner and Dance.

At a recent annual meeting of the New York Society of Architects, a speaker representing the Dow Service Firm predicted that 1950 would be a better year for architects, builders, material manufacturers, etc. His predictions were based on surveys, made throughout the country. He elaborated on vital statistics covering all phases of supply and demand for the past, and explained how they would affect the coming year. Let's all hope he was right.

We note that Marty Weston is retiring as editor of the "Bulletin" and join the members of the society in congratulating Mr. Weston on a job well done.

## CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER

The last meeting of the Chapter was the annual meeting held at the Hotel Syracuse, January 21st. Over fifty members and guests were present. The following resolution was adopted:

"In the death of Arthur Norman Gibb, our profession and his community have lost a distinguished practitioner and a conscientious public servant. His wide interest and his enthusiasm have been an inspiration over the years. His life has brought credit to our calling and to our Chapter."

The future program was discussed. Among the coming events is a possible meeting in the fall at White Face Inn at Lake Placid.

Election of officers was held and the following officers and directors were elected:

President	C. Storrs Barrows
Vice President	D. Kenneth Sargent
Secretary	Cyril T. Tucker
Treasurer	Frank C. Delle Cese
Directors	Dean Dillenback, F. B. O'Connor, W. C. Moulton
N.Y.S.A.A.	Leonard A. Waasdorp

After the afternoon meeting, the members enjoyed an interesting seminar on "Office Practice" with Mr. Newkirk and Dr. Dennison as speaker.

After the dinner meeting there was an enlightening talk on "Small Art Museums" by Mr. Walter K. Long of Auburn, New York.

The next meeting will be held at Rochester, at which time there is scheduled a talk on "Modern Painting Practice" by Dr. J. S. Long and a seminar will follow with Mr. Don Faragher as leader and Mr. Edward Albright as speaker.

## ROCHESTER SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

The Society will resume in March, their regular luncheon meetings at the Chamber of Commerce.

During the month of February, the Society has been meeting with the Rochester Engineering Society at their regular noon luncheons, Tuesday at the Sheraton Hotel. The subjects of these noon meetings have been the new State Building Code, the Wage and Hour Law, and Acoustic Treatments.

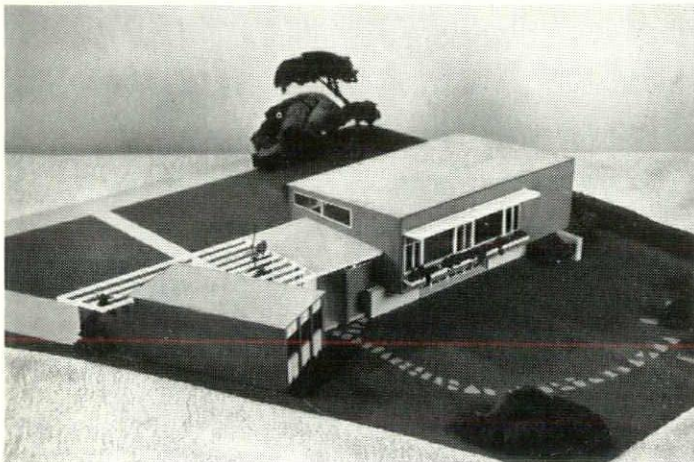
The Society, has during the month of February, held its regular exhibit. This exhibit was planned by John Wenrich and Ardury DeFonds and their Committee and proved to be one of the most successful in later years. Included were renderings of the proposed Memorial Auditorium, models of a school by Ade & Todd and many pencil and watercolor sketches by members.

(Continued on Page 32)



# THE MODERN HOUSE MEETS OPPOSITION

On the 6th day of September 1949, Anthony Carlino, a Buffalo architect, had completed plans for his new home, had made all arrangements for financing same through the Western Savings Bank of Buffalo, and had all contracts with his contractor and sub-contractors ready for execution. This same day he appeared before the Town Board of Amherst for a permit to build his home. This was to be the first of six appearances before the board that Tony and his wife were to make.



It seems that the board thought they knew something about the design of homes and were to become unconstitutional dictators of design. Of course it was close to election time and the board became rather frightened by a few citizens or voters who wished to protect their bastardized (design wise) homes from the intrusion of the unknown modern residence.

Your editor became incensed at the arbitrary action of the Amherst Town Board and wrote an article which was published in the Buffalo - Western New York Chapter Bulletin. This interested the Buffalo Evening News to such an extent that they sent a reporter - photographer to interview Tony regarding his problem. This interview was published under the

heading "Architect's House Plan Causes Stir" and a short quote from the article reads "Because residents of the subdivision have raised objections to the design as inharmonious (they had never seen the model) with existing homes, the Amherst Town Board has held up issuance of Mr. Carlino's building permit although he has complied with legal requirements of the town building code." The News reporter appeared at every board meeting and while the News took no side in writing, the fact that they took such an interest indicated that the Town Board action had disturbed them.

Subsequent articles were headlined as follows:

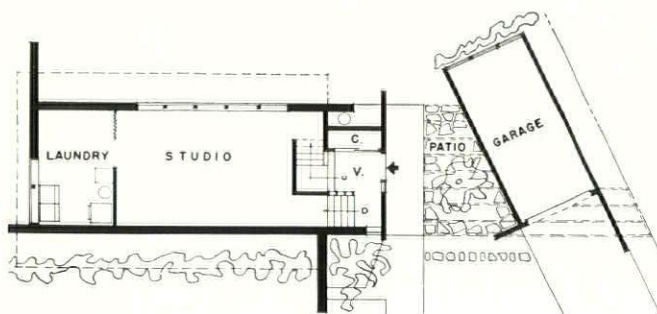
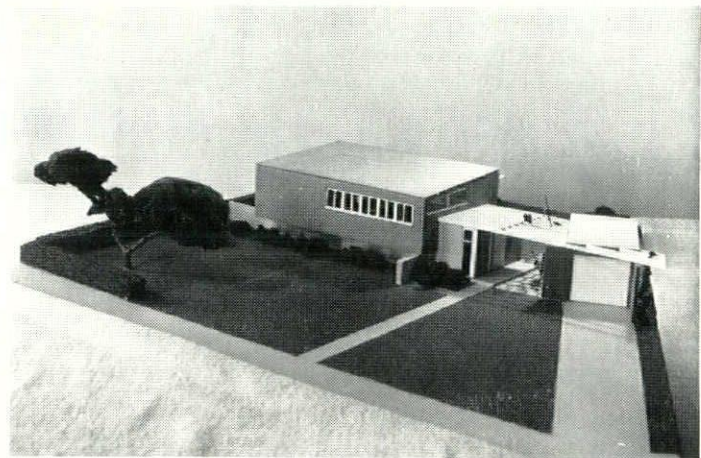
"Architect Plans Court Action for Home Building Permit."

"Architect Starts Court Action to Force Building Permit"

And finally:

"Carlino Wins Fight to Build Dwelling of Modern Style."

There should be no reason for a board acting as they did but it has happened and can happen again and we offer this for your experience records. Tony was denied the right to build the house he wanted because of arbitrary actions of a few board members, the construction of his house is not yet started due to winter weather conditions. This five month delay, plus all the time spent at board meetings, plus the cost of hiring a lawyer is quite a penalty to pay for attempting to build a modern home.

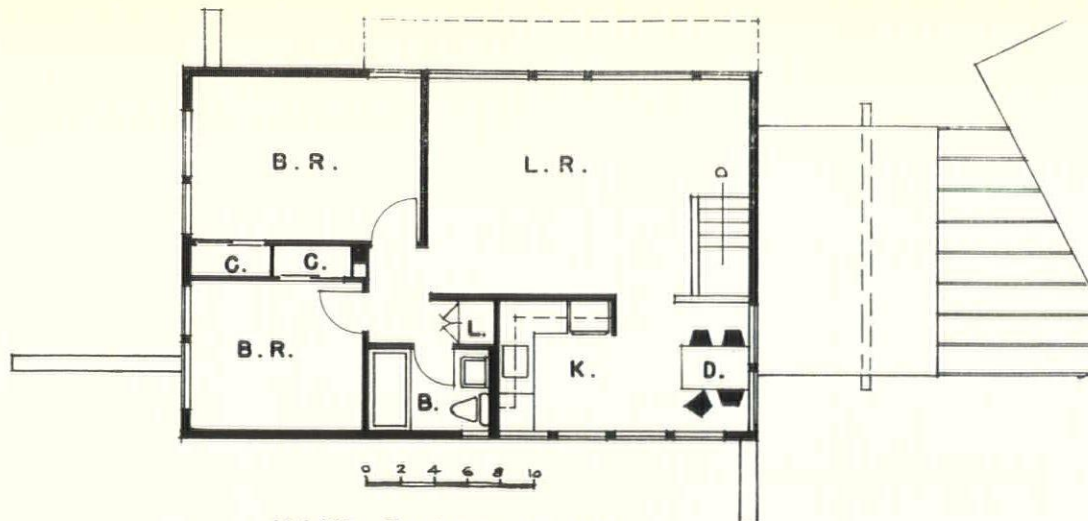


Construction of the home will start soon and published herein are plans and photos of the model for your scrutiny.

Paragraph 15 of the petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New York requesting issuance of a permit succinctly summarizes the case.

"In view of the facts set forth herein, your petitioner feels that the withholding of a building permit in favor of your petitioner is unwarranted, unlawful, arbitrary, discriminatory and unconstitutional and has





MAIN FLOOR PLAN

caused your petitioner hardship and inconvenience in that he has been long delayed in constructing a home intended for his own use . . . . that an order be issued to the Town Board of Amherst, commanding it to issue a building permit."

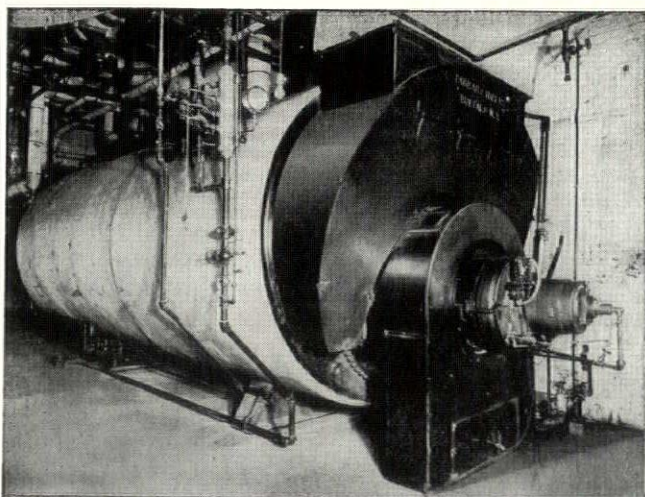
This was served on the Town Board and through advice of the Town Attorney the Board issued a permit before the petition was sent to the Supreme Court.

While the quality of the design has nothing to do with the issuance of a permit we believe that this design is a good example of a compact, economical, well proportioned contemporary house and we feel sure it will enhance the neighborhood in which it is to be built or in fact any neighborhood.

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# BUILDING PROBLEMS FOR THE SCHOOL BOARD

*Condensed from an Address by Thomas H. McKaig delivered at the Convention of School Boards, Syracuse, 1949.*

My first piece of advice to a board contemplating the construction of a school is—before you make any move whatsoever, select your architect and have him bring into the picture the structural engineer.

Sites have been selected for no better reason than that the property was donated or offered at a "bargain" price. In one such instance an apparent \$4000.00 saving on the cost of the site involved a \$15,000.00 drainage and grading expenditure. In another, a site that was a gift to the board required expense for foundations greater than the full cost of a much preferable site which the school board would have had to acquire by purchase.

A qualified architect and engineer advising the school board in instances like the above—which are not unusual—would not only have enabled the board to avoid the unwarranted hidden costs; but would also have saved the members the embarrassment of turning down powerful families, individuals or pressure groups.

The architect and engineer should have no interest in the site except from the viewpoints of completely satisfactory construction and economics both of location and suitability. Since it is now permissible in New York State for school boards to appropriate funds to pay for preliminary plans without assurance that the bond issue for the project will be approved by the voters, it is not necessary to employ your architect on a "when, if and as" basis.

## WHAT IS A SOUND ESTIMATE?

Costs of a new school building cannot accurately be forecast on a "per pupil" basis. In New York State, within the past six months, this figure has varied from \$545.00 to \$3360.00! Engineering News-Record reports a normal variance in our part of the country of from \$1000 to \$1300 per pupil for elementary schools and from \$1200 to \$2000 for Junior and Senior High Schools. Obviously "cost per pupil" is not a satisfactory yardstick.

"Cost per classroom" is no better criterion than cost per pupil. This leaves either the cost per square foot or per cubic foot as the most accurate basis for estimating and, for sound reasons, most architects prefer the cubic foot unit.

The State Education Department publishes twice a year a mimeographed list of costs per square foot and cost per cubic foot of schools contracted for during the preceding six months. Knowing your requirements, your architect can, with this and supplemental information from his own files arrive at a reasonably accurate estimate. But even cubage is not an absolutely definite factor. Open gymnasiums, cafeterias,

and to some extent auditoriums decrease average cubage costs. Built-in facilities increase them. While the board must be cost-conscious, beware of deceiving yourselves by specifying "the simplest possible school" and then deciding to add an extra here and an extra there because individually they do not seem costly. Eight to twenty "little" added extras can play havoc with the most carefully prepared estimate. And these same facilities are always more expensive as additions than as part of the original plan.

General and local factors in the building construction market can easily cause as much as 10% difference in costs. For example, if your school is the only sizable construction job in the area at the time you will naturally get more closely figured bids from both general and sub contractors than you would when other construction contracts are in sight. And, frankly, most contractors prefer industrial jobs to school building contracts.

## POINTS ON CHOOSING AN ARCHITECT

I cannot tell you which architect to select, but here are some points to consider. First, be sure your architect knows school design, for it is somewhat of a specialty. Don't rule out an architect simply because he is young. He may have acquired valuable school design experience in an older architect's office. If your architect knows his way around the State Department of Education at Albany and can profit by their advice, that will help. In looking over the jobs to which he refers you, remember that each job represents somewhat of a compromise between his ideas and the demands of the school board he served. It will be so in your case, too.

Don't be misled if an architect claims to be able to build cheaper than competing architects. It just is not in the cards to beat basic construction costs in any given area by 10 to 15 cents per cubic foot. I know of one instance where an architect was chosen because his estimate for the proposed building was \$30,000 lower than another. In that particular case the school board had to go back to the voters for a supplemental bond issue to cover the discrepancy between the low estimate and actual costs. Architects' estimates are not bids. If an estimate seems suspiciously low, a little quiet checking with the office of Dr. Essex in Albany will be helpful. An architect who habitually submits misleading estimates leaves a trail. If he is unethical in this respect it is not reasonable to expect him to be strictly ethical in other phases of his work.

Having selected your architect on the basis of ability and integrity, give him your confidence and assistance. Protect him against political jealousies and intrigues and don't let the dominance of a strong-willed individual rob your community of the full value of the professional services you are paying for.

## HOW CAN YOU KEEP COSTS DOWN?

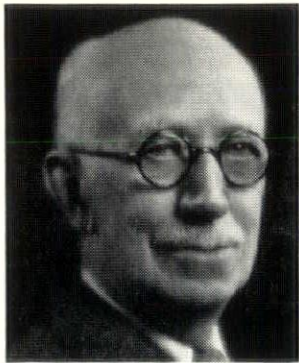
Begin by telling your architect clearly and fully

*(Continued on Page 31)*

*Editor's Note: Thomas H. McKaig speaks with authority. A graduate in both architectural and civil engineering, he has done the structural design for over 250 schools in upstate New York and Pennsylvania. At the time this address was delivered his office had 60-odd school jobs in process. ESA readers are familiar with Mr. McKaig's regular contributions under the title, "That Necessary Evil—The Architectural Engineer."*



## EDWARD B. GREEN



It is with deep regret that we announce the passing of Edward B. Green. We think there is not an architect in Buffalo, or for that matter New York State, who has not contacted him during his or her career. Many young architects have been trained and have served their apprenticeships in his office and gathered much good experience. While architects in general do not al-

ways agree with the type of work produced by their compatriots, this firm turned out a number of outstanding buildings which will make the memory of Mr. Green live on. His position on the State Board of Examiners caused almost every aspiring architect within the last twenty years to have a personal interview with him before being admitted to the New York State Boards. In the writer's case, the counsel received from Mr. Green before taking this exam was very sound and wise, and had a good bit to do with the results. His advice to the writer — that of being thorough, knowing what is asked of you before attempting to answer or solve any problem — is very sound, and we all can benefit from it. "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." While your Editor was Secretary-Treasurer of the Buffalo Chapter of the A. I. A., Mr. Green took a keen interest in Chapter affairs, and attended many of the meetings, at an age when most architects would think that they had done their duty to the profession. His keen interest in the profession of architecture, is an interest which more of us should take.

## TREASURER'S REPORT

from October 22, 1948 to October 19, 1949  
as presented at the 1949 Convention, Rochester, N. Y.

Bank Balance, October 1948 \$11,402.47

### RECEIPTS

Dues, convention proceeds	\$8,178.17
Rebate	9.00
	<hr/>
	\$8,187.17
	\$ 8,187.17* \$19,589.64

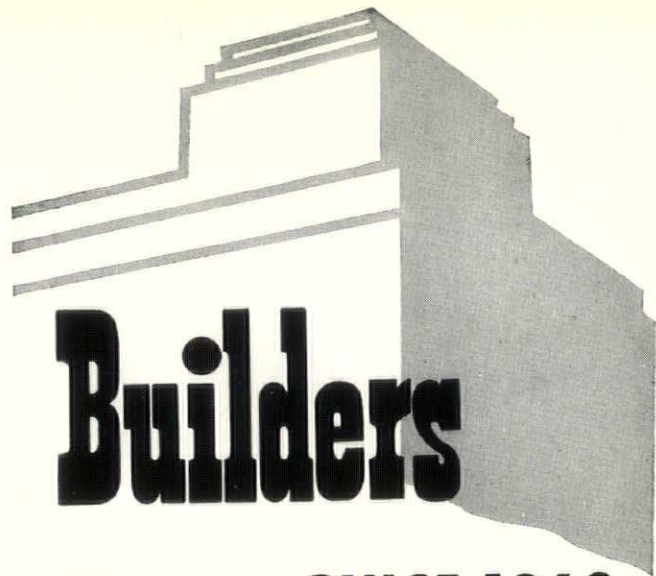
### EXPENDITURES

Directors' meetings	\$1,025.30
Empire State Architect	2,582.89
Convention expense	1,195.20
President's expense	275.98
Secretary's expense	380.29
Treasurer's expense	73.83
Legislative expense	412.66
Representation at Albany	805.46
Legislative Index	208.00
Miscellaneous	15.00
Other committees	37.62
	<hr/>
	\$7,012.23
	7,012.23

Balance \$12,577.41

Maxwell A. Cantor

Dues	\$2,900.00
Convention 1948	2,758.54
E. S. A.	2,519.63
Rebate	9.00



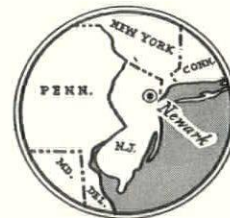
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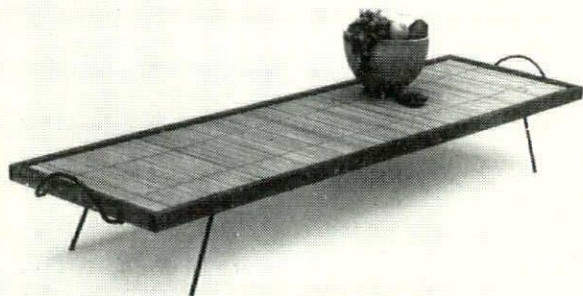
# HOME FURNISHINGS DESIGN WINNERS

## AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF DECORATORS NAMES 1949 HOME FURNISHINGS DESIGN COMPETITION WINNERS

Names of the winners of the American Institute of Decorators' Annual Home Furnishings Design Competition Awards for 1949 have just been made public, and we publish here some of the more interesting winners.

Members of the Jury of Award included: Leopold Arnaud, Dean, School of Architecture, Columbia University; Leslie Cheek, Jr., Honorary, A. I. D. Director, Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Richmond, Virginia; Walter Hoving, President, Hoving Corporation, New York City; Morris Ketchum, Jr., Architect, Ketchum, Gina & Sharp, New York City; Joseph Mullen, A. I. D., New York City; James S. Plaut, Director, Institute of Contemporary Art, Boston; Harold W. Rambusch, A. I. D., New York City.

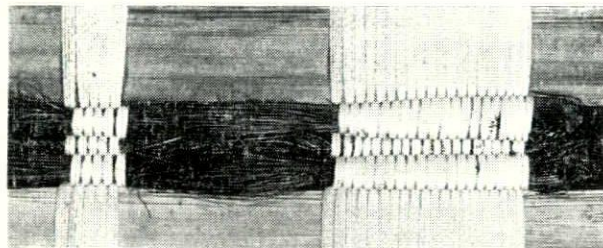
This is the fourth such competition held by the American Institute of Decorators, as part of its annual Design Awards Program. The competition is open to designers worldwide, and its purpose is to award Citations of Merit to the designers of outstanding work in Fabrics, Furniture, Floor Coverings, Wall Coverings and Lighting.



First Award winner for Furniture in American Institute of Decorators 1949 Home Furnishings Design Competition. Designed by William Katavalos, Douglas F. Kelley, Ross F. Littell, Garden City. Low coffee table, with tubular steel legs and handles, top of slim birch dowels strung together and framed in gumwood. Executed by and available through Laverne Originals, New York City. Retail price \$17.



Honorable mention winner for Furniture in American Institute of Decorators 1949 Home Furnishings Design Competition. Designed by Joseph Carreiro, Boston. Nest of three tables, triangular-shaped with stainless steel legs, tops of natural birch, macassar ebony, zebra wood or micarta in solid yellow, blue or red. Executed by and available through Pine & Baker, Cambridge, Mass. Retail price \$70.



Honorable Mention winner for Woven Fabrics in American Institute of Decorators 1949 Home Furnishings Design Competition. Designed by Geraldine Funk, Fiber Textile Shop, Puerto Rico Industrial Development Co., San Juan, Puerto Rico. Window shade of maguay, sabutan, cocoanut fibre in gray and olive green or yellow and blue. Retail price \$1.30 per sq. ft.

## COMMENTS BY JURY OF AWARD

*Woven fabrics* commended for design, weave and color combinations. Special commendation and encouragement was given to several designers for imaginative use of new materials, animal, vegetable and synthetic, in bold new patterns and colors.

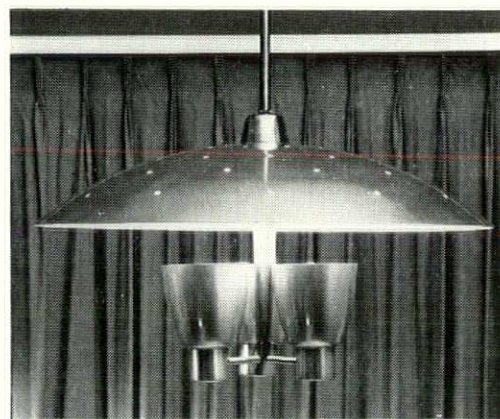
*Printed fabrics* generally criticized for lack of design composition and boldness in pattern, for wild rather than coordinated color schemes, for little freshness or newness in design. Hence no first award, but three honorable mentions.

*Furniture* outstanding for special effort to improve design of low cost furniture. Also for imaginative uses of materials and combinations of materials.

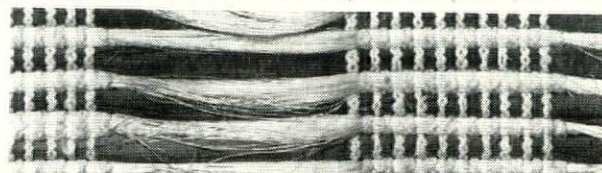
*Floor Coverings* neither new in spirit nor overly praiseworthy. Reflected general style of past ten or fifteen years, or were modifications of well known conservative patterns. No new weaves or surface finishes, nor any particularly fresh color schemes. Hence no first award.

*Wall Coverings.* Lacking in freshness and imagination, few really exciting or distinguished designs and few outstanding color schemes. No first award, no honorable mentions.

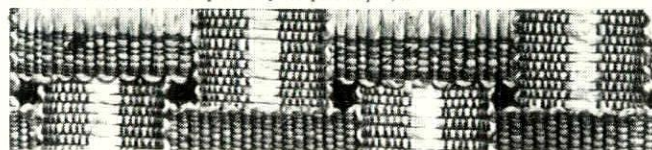
*Lighting.* Jury pleased by high quality of submissions, though regretted some designers limited selves to designing bases and shades rather than to presenting new ideas in the design of fixtures themselves, which was intent of competition. Jury noted several imaginative solutions for this difficult problem, and several pleasant combinations of materials. Two first awards were made, the jury wishing to premiate both the basic idea in one of the submissions, and the application of this idea in a more complex fixture obviously by the same designer. An honorable mention was also awarded to a very satisfying and simple design for a wall fixture.



First Award winner for Lighting in American Institute of Decorators 1949 Home Furnishings Design Competition. Designed by A. W. Geller and G. Nemeny, New York City. Polished brass on aluminum ceiling fixture. Executed by and available through Ledlin Lighting, Inc., New York City. Retail price \$142.



Honorable Mention winner for Woven Fabrics in American Institute of Decorators 1949 Home Furnishings Design Competition. Designed by Geraldine Funk, Fiber Textile Shop, Puerto Rico Industrial Development Co., San Juan, Puerto Rico. Window shade of enca and maguay in natural and white or natural and terra cotta. Retail price 75c per sq. ft.

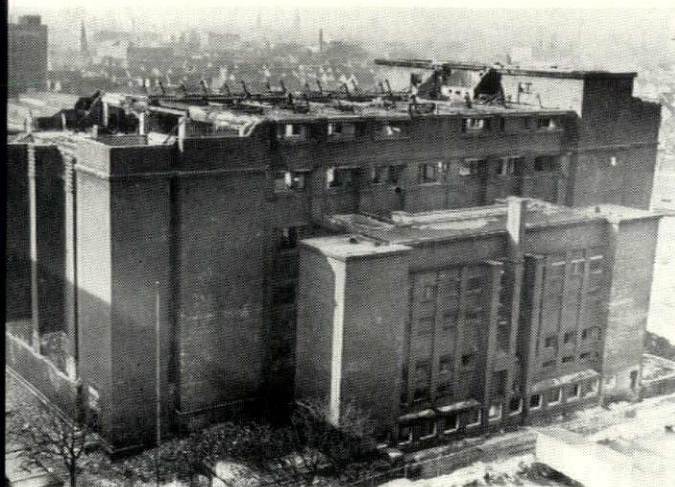


Honorable Mention winner for Woven Fabrics in American Institute of Decorators 1949 Home Furnishings Design Competition. Designed by Geraldine Funk, Fiber Textile Shop, Puerto Rico Industrial Development Co., San Juan, Puerto Rico. Chair webbing of maguay with colored string. Retail price 50c and 60c per yard.



## THE END OF AN ERA

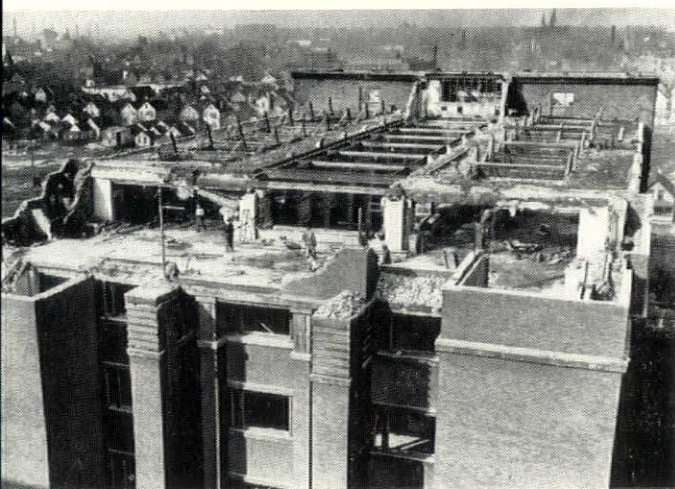
On our cover is a very recent picture of the Larkin Administration Building as designed by Frank Lloyd Wright and constructed in Buffalo in 1906. This building gained world renown for its design in a



*Photo—Buffalo Evening News*

period when eclecticism was reigning supreme. It was occupied for many years by the Larkin Company. The Larkin Company has since gone out of business and the Administration Building was no longer needed. With the building being of a special type designed for a client in a specialized business and located in a section of Buffalo suited to nothing but factory or warehouse usage its fate was preordained.

The City of Buffalo advertised nationally, put on quite a campaign locally to sell or reuse the building for any purpose, but to no avail. It has recently been sold for \$5,000 and a truck storage building is to be built on its site costing \$100,000. Thus disappears from the American scene a building which was one of the first to make America architecturally famous. It seems a shame that a community the size of Buffalo was not able to do something to protect this edifice.



*Photo—Buffalo Evening News*

We offer for you here, the final pictures of this great building. On the cover is a picture taken by the Buffalo Evening News showing the vandalism wrought during the past couple of years and the pictures inside show the dismantling by the wreckers. (All photos courtesy of Buffalo Evening News)

George Dick Smith, Jr.

**EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT**



# NEW!

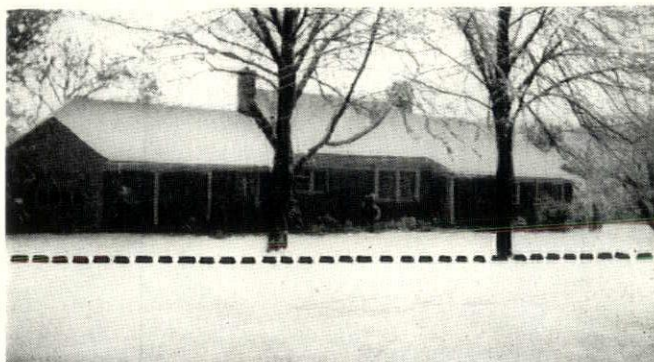
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# HOUSING COMMITTEE REPORTS INCREASED FEES FOR ARCHITECTS

BY M. W. DEL GAUDIO, CHAIRMAN

Herman T. Stichman, Commissioner of the State Division of Housing has raised the fees for architectural services in connection with housing carried out under the auspices of the New York State Division of Housing.

Commissioner Stichman arrived at this decision after having had consultations with Messrs. Henry V. Murphy and Matthew W. Del Gaudio, representing the New York State Association of Architects; Mr. John T. Briggs, representing the Joint Committee of Architectural Societies and Messrs. Ralph T. Walker, Walter J. Kilham, Harry M. Prince, Perry C. Smith and Alfred E. Poor, representing the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

The fees as promulgated on December 15, 1949, represent increases up to 15% over the previously approved list of February 1, 1949 and of 61% over the fees prevailing at the time the commissioner took office in July of 1944.

The Housing Committee expresses its appreciation to Commissioner Stichman and his staff for their cooperation with the architectural profession in the State of New York.

## STATE OF NEW YORK

### EXECUTIVE DEPT.

#### Division of Housing

December 15, 1949

#### SCHEDULE OF ARCHITECT'S FEES

These fees include but are not limited to the following services: site inspection, conferences, preliminary plans—specifications and cost estimates, final and detailed plans—specifications and cost estimates. The preliminary and final stages include architectural work, all civil, structural, electrical, sanitary, heating and ventilating engineering, and site and landscape designing and detailing. The fees also include full coordination of the architectural, engineering and landscape work during the planning period and the checking of shop drawings during the period of construction;

also all other architectural and engineering services incidental to and required in the performance of the work.

The fees for upstate projects (all except New York City) include periodic supervision by the architect, his engineers and his landscape consultant, the drafting of forms of proposals and contracts for demolition, general construction, plumbing, electric, heating and ventilating, street and yard improvements, refrigerators and ranges and such other contracts as may be required for the completion of the construction work and the issuance of certificates of payment. These fees do not include the cost of a clerk-of-the-works, who is the architect's full time representative at the project and whose salary and expenses are reimbursed by the Housing Authority.

Number of Dwelling Units	Amount of Fee	Number of Dwelling Units	Amount of Fee
50	\$ 17,500	1050	\$159,000
100	31,200	1100	163,000
150	41,500	1150	166,500
200	51,000	1200	170,000
250	60,500	1250	173,000
300	68,500	1300	176,000
350	76,500	1350	179,000
400	84,000	1400	182,000
450	91,500	1450	184,500
500	98,500	1500	187,000
550	105,000	1550	189,250
600	111,500	1600	191,500
650	117,500	1650	193,750
700	123,500	1700	196,000
750	129,500	1750	198,000
800	135,000	1800	200,000
850	140,000	1850	201,500
900	145,000	1900	203,000
950	150,000	1950	204,000
1000	155,000	2000	205,000

## ANALYSIS OF BILL PROVIDING FOR STATE BUILDING CODE

*Submitted by the Committee on Legislation*

This bill recites the effect of existing building regulations and codes on the cost of construction and proposes a State Code of Building Construction Alternatives which would lower such costs.

The State Commission of five members to be appointed by the Governor. The Commission would promulgate rules and regulations covering the construction of all buildings which would be known as "The State Building Construction Code" and which would be acceptable as complete lawful alternatives to any existing or heretofore enacted regulations or code requirements.

The standards set for as the objectives of the code include: A, to provide uniform construction requirements; B, to formulate them in terms of performance objectives; C, to permit the use of modern technical methods; D, to encourage standardization of construction practice; E, to eliminate restrictive, obsolete or

preferential regulations; T, to provide model regulations for municipalities not now having any.

Applications for construction failing to comply with local building regulations, but which do comply with the State Code would have to be approved by the State or Municipal official concerned and necessary permits, licenses, certificates, etc., would have to be issued. Disapproval of an application or failure to approve within sixty days would be reviewable by the Board of Review. Any construction done in conformity with the State Code would be deemed to comply with all State and Municipal regulations.

It would be specifically provided that nothing in the law would prohibit any municipality from adopting any building regulations; but no municipality could supersede, avoid, repeal or make more restrictive any of the provisions of the law or of the Commission's rules or regulations.



## NEW COVER AWARD

Mr. Bruce Allen  
College of Architecture  
Cornell University  
Ithaca, New York

### RE: AWARD FOR NEW COVER OF EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

Dear Mr. Allen:

I am happy to inform you that at a Board of Directors' Meeting of the New York State Association of Architects, held on December 3rd, last, at the Architectural League, New York City, you were declared the winner of the competition for a new cover for the "Empire State Architect," and later, on January 12th, by action of the Publication Committee of the Empire State Architect, you were awarded a prize of fifty dollars.

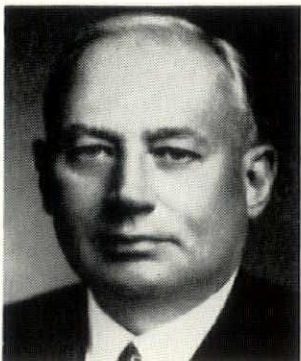
In sending you this award, let me extend to you hearty congratulations and every good wish for continued success in your chosen profession.

Cordially yours,

New York State Association of Architects  
HENRY V. MURPHY, President

*Bruce Allen, a fourth year student in the College of Architecture at Cornell, is a Navy Veteran and a heavyweight wrestler on the Varsity Wrestling team. Last year, as a sketch problem, Cornell University wrote a program for a new cover for the E.S.A. Many good solutions were presented and we published four last year. The response from you members was almost unanimous and in complete agreement with your editor's choice. The cover used this month is Mr. Allen's design and we think it is most handsome. Bruce Allen's father, Harry R. Allen, is a graduate of the College of Architecture at Cornell and at present is associated with the firm of York and Sawyer in New York City.*

## PAUL WINDELS



Paul Windels, president and director of the Regional Plan Association of New York, has been elected an Honorary Associate of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

In announcing the election, Walter H. Kilham, Jr., New York Chapter president, stated that Mr. Windels, "was proposed for the award for his activities in city planning in its

broader aspects. He merits this award in recognition of his continued devotion to the best interests of our city as a whole and his untiring efforts on behalf of planned growth and progress of New York City.

Mr. Windels is chairman of the Citizen's Trust Committee, a trustee of the Brooklyn Public Library, The Bowery Savings Bank and the French Institute and vice-president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

## BUILDING PROBLEMS (Continued)

just what you want and then give him a free hand. Remember that for the same floor area a one-story building costs more than a two-story structure; that a flat roof usually costs less than a pitched roof and that a corridor with rooms on one side only is definitely uneconomical. Don't for the sake of lower first cost risk a "cheap" system of construction which involves the risk of producing an unsatisfactory building with excessive maintenance costs.

Don't underbuild. Forecast your future enrollment, using all the facilities and methods the State Education Department recommends. Remember that there is a tremendous increase in the number of pupils completing high school courses. Before World War I, approximately 18,000 pupils per year were graduated from New York State High Schools. By 1941 that figure had increased to 120,000 per year—nearly seven times as many! Overall population increase is not the only factor increasing school population. Far from it.

Don't expect to save money by waiting for building costs to get back to normal. We will never get back to normal. We will never get back to the so-called "normal" prices of 1934-35 under P.W.A. The chief ingredients of your school structure are labor, brick or tile, concrete and steel. These costs are dependent on fuel costs and labor rates, neither of which is likely to decline. No, school building costs are not coming down appreciably, if at all. But there is no basis for believing that the present favorable market for school bonds will improve. I believe that when every pertinent factor is weighed there will never be a better time to get the school buildings you need started than right now.



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## AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS (Continued) WESTCHESTER CHAPTER

The Chapter held a regular dinner meeting at Dick Hayes Place on January 17th.

The publication "The Blue Print" reports a Christmas party which apparently was a huge success.

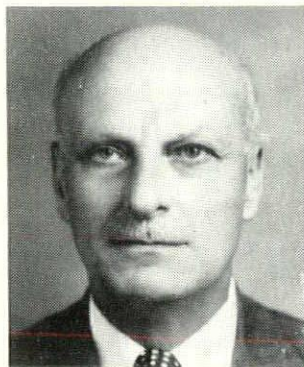
### ALBANY CHAPTER

At the February 7th meeting held at the Troy Club, Troy, New York, there was a seminar discussion on The Need for Architect Designed Small Homes. The guest speaker was Mr. Howard P. Paddock, a realtor from Delmar, New York.

On March 7th at the University Club, Albany, New York a seminar discussion will be on Various Forms of Architectural Contracts. The panel will be composed of Chapter members and Mr. Stephen Vinciguerra, practicing attorney and instructor in contract law at R. P. I.

The Chapter has elected to participate in the Albany Home-Show Exposition, March 18-25, 1950 at the New York State Armory, Albany. The Architect's exhibit will explain and promote by models and photographs the values of architectural services.

**RESOLUTION HONORING MR. FRANK A. WARD AS A LIFE ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF ALBANY CHAPTER . . . ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY BY ALBANY CHAPTER, A.I.A. AT MEETING HELD JANUARY 10, 1950.**



Whereas, FRANK A. WARD joined the American Institute of Architects in 1927 as a Corporate Member, and in 1929 aided materially in getting together Architects of Institute Calibre in Albany to form the Albany Chapter, and in 1933 journeyed to Washington on his own resources to receive the Charter at the National Convention Banquet; and

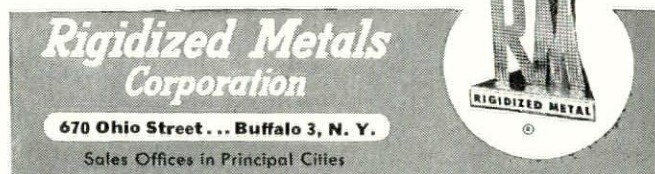
Whereas, in 1933 he was chosen Chapter President and gave unceasingly of his time and energy to promote the growth and welfare of this organization, and for several years held the position of Chapter Represent-



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tative on the important Special Committee of the Institute on the National Capitol, and he has always been actively interested in national and state as well as in local affairs of the Institute, and

Whereas, his attendance at our meetings has been regular throughout the years, and he has always evinced a warm and personal interest in the Chapter and Chapter Members, and his sound judgment and advice will continue to be much appreciated by the Members.

Be it therefore resolved, that FRANK A. WARD hereby receive the gratitude and appreciation of the Chapter, and be continued as Associate Member of the Albany Chapter for life, without payment of dues.

Sarkis M. Sarkell, President

Harry E. Rodman, Vice-President

Donald J. Stephens, Secretary-Treasurer

### NEW YORK CHAPTER

New York, February 22 . . . Speaking at the 81st Anniversary Dinner of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects last night, George Howe, chairman of the Department of Architecture of Yale University, asserted that schools must organize and present opportunities that the average student may be stimulated to seize. Having seized them, he may then turn out to be a competent technician and a competent artist insofar as his native gifts allow, the architect said.

Mr. Howe, guest speaker at the dinner held at the Town Hall Club, 123 West 43 Street, discussed the complaints of incompetence directed against recent architectural graduates. He stated in no uncertain terms that incompetence was by no means characteristic of the young architect. Those who do not come up to the required level of efficiency, are not made incompetent by going to schools, or even by inadequate school methods or attitudes. The schools however, must do more than place opportunities at the disposal of unusual men. It is the average student who requires the greatest amount of attention as far as education is concerned.

Mr. Howe felt that enormous progress has been made in the education of the architect. He emphasized that most schools have attempted to bring theoretical instruction in to focus with reality by having practising architects and designers on the staffs and by calling on visiting architects to serve as critics for advanced problems.

The chairman of the department of architecture at Yale said, "In the midst of all this interest in the preparation of students for immediate usefulness, however, we must not lose sight of the fact that the primary purpose of architectural schools is to create architects, not to prepare draftsmen for office work. (Their comparative success) is visible to the eye in our building. It seems to me, by and large, there are more good architects being turned out of the mill in the United States than ever before, and than anywhere else in the world today . . . With this process, over-emphasis on technical preparation must not be allowed to interfere."

At the meeting, Ralph T. Walker, president of the A.I.A., was presented with the Medal of Honor—the chapter's highest award—for distinguished architectural work and high professional standing. Another feature of the evening was the presentation of the award of Honorary Associate Membership to Paul Windels, president of the Regional Plan Association of New York.

## APOLOGIES

### BUILDING INDUSTRY EMPLOYEES OF NEW YORK STATE

We offer our apologies for omission of credit to the above organization for not crediting them with the preparation of the wage scale data as published on page 31 in the Empire State Architect of Jan. - Feb., 1950. It was a copy from the December 10, 1949 issue of this journal. Your editor is completely at fault. It is such a good tabulation that we thought you should all know of it.

Morris Lapidus was associate architect on the Convalescent Home as listed under "Awards" on page 27 of the Jan. - Feb. Empire State Architect.



# THAT NECESSARY EVIL, THE ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER

By THOMAS H. MCKAIG

I am constantly being impressed with the multiplicity of what we might call "minor failures" which occur in our jobs, which with a little fore-thought or with complete details or specifications might have been avoided. By "minor failures" I mean such things as cracked floors or walls. They do not cause any collapse but they are aggravating, and they may have a definite effect on our reputation for good workmanship. I have jotted down a list of these items which is long enough to furnish subject matter for several of these letters so let's start with the foundations. Much has already been covered by previous letters but it will not hurt us to think about these ideas again.

In basement areas completely waterproofed, the basement acts as a floating pan so that theoretically at least, the entire dead and live load is spread uniformly over the entire floor area. As a corollary, this means that we must have at least as much dead load in the structure as we have possible uplift due to displaced head of water. Practically, of course, under normal conditions the load is concentrated under the footings and does not spread itself over the entire area of the floor slab, but under high water conditions, the slab must be designed to resist the full head of water. Too often the waterproofing is put in as an afterthought, or perhaps in the specifications only without proper redesign of the floor slab. The result is a crack in the floor, a leak in the waterproofing and an argument as to responsibility.

In my opinion, any site where excavation uncovers

soil conditions of markedly different natures or moisture contents on different parts of the site, should be thoroughly investigated before proceeding with the footings. Some building codes make provisions for site variations by arbitrary change of allowable soil pressures to decrease permissible loads. I do not believe any such arbitrary decision can be made without investigation. Soil loads should be applied to determine what loads are required to produce equal settlement under varying soil conditions. Obviously, the soil pressure cannot simply be reduced on the same basis throughout the job. The variable conditions call for the same variability of soil loading. It has been my experience that you cannot put part of a building on rock and part of it on spread footings, or on piles and spread footings without inviting trouble.

Once in a blue moon you encounter trouble in foundations—particularly in wall foundations because the load is applied eccentrically on the footings. Theoretically, although incidentally, this theory is not completely supported by practical results. Under a wall with an offset footing on one side only, if the offset of the footing is over half the thickness of the wall, the excess beyond this point is useless, except, of course, in a retaining wall. At any rate, the load should be as nearly concentric as possible on a wall footing, and should be completely concentric on an isolated footing.

I have picked these few suggestions pertaining to footings from my notes. I will make some other group of these petty difficulties the subject of my next letter.

## ROOF TRUSSES *By*

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Location: Manchester, New York  
Architect: Lester Ernst, Victor, N. Y.  
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## ST. AMBROSE CHURCH-SCHOOL

(Continued)

All church furniture, pews, altars and altar rail were designed in the Architect's office to tie in with the exterior design. The lighting fixtures in the ceiling of the nave will be installed in recessed openings similar to coffers, spaced approximately 12'-0" apart. Floor covering in the church is asphalt tile, except the altar platforms which are covered with carpet.

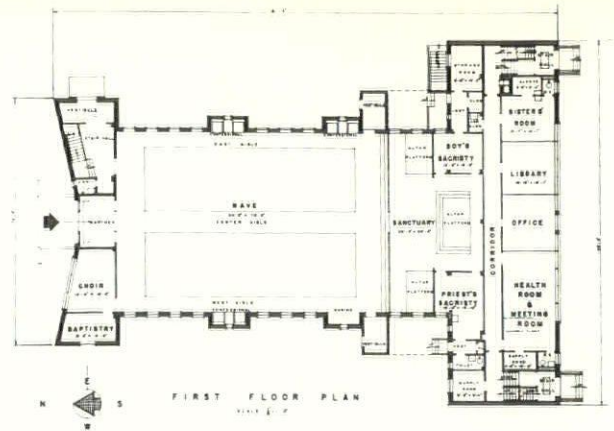
Exterior brickwork is sand molded, red, in a five color range. The trim is pink mansota stone. All windows are aluminum architectural projected. The Church entrance doors and the frames for the sand blasted corrugated structuralite glass panels over the doors are of bronze. Symbols in side panels are of wine color Carrara glass. Directional glass block panels were used in stairhall to avoid glare.

Heating is conventional low pressure steam using convectors, except in the nave of the church, where radiant heating is installed in the floor slab. The system is zoned, having an oil fired boiler, complete with automatic day and night controls.

Construction work is on schedule. It is planned to open the church for services June 1, 1950. The school will be opened in September of 1950 and landscaping is scheduled for Spring.

### Eds. Note:

The Architects have developed a refreshing solution to a problem which in the past resulted in most ordinary and in fact gloomy looking buildings. It seems to us that a church should at least look cheerful.



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by

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## EDUCATION LAW (Continued)

putting up buildings in the State without an architect licensed in the State. A recent violation occurred where a Boston firm of contractors was putting up a building near Albany. When challenged, they showed that a registered architect in the employ of the firm had designed the building. The construction was stopped. It would have been stopped even if the architect had been registered in New York State. The law states that no corporation may practice architecture unless it has been so practicing since before 1929, and then only if the chief executive officer be a licensed architect. We have reason to believe that many gas stations have been erected in New York State in violation of the law, where the plans were prepared by company engineers in another State.

There are hundreds of other violations of the "Architect's" Law being made every day throughout the State, and the question we have got to find an answer to is how they can be most effectively handled without creating an ill feeling toward the profession. But if we do not have any respect and support for the law; how can we expect any one else to.

An educational program as to the import of the law might be a step in the right direction. We have prepared a digest of portions of Article 56 of the Education Law in diagram form which embodies some salient features of the law. It is as follows: (or which you will find reproduced on another page, so you can tear it out.)

This has been submitted to the State Education Department, and they have stated that while it is not complete (we know that) it does not contain any serious defects. We have also been notified that it is satisfactory to the Ethics Committee of the State Association. We have reason to believe that few people who have to enforce the law, or who should obey it, and certainly not all architects who have to live by it, have thoroughly read and remember all of the provisions of the law. Therefore we believe that they will welcome this condensed picture and be able to make effective use of it. The State has Handbook No. 35, if anyone wants more detailed information. Each constituent organization should see to it that all building officials have copies of the law, and that all contractors and builders understand its provisions.

### STATE ASSN. HEADQUARTERS

(Continued)

possible all registered Architects and that their membership when possible be through a local chapter or society, the amount of our dues collected by such a society should not discourage the younger men in the profession from joining and in continuing in their membership.

The value to each member of an executive secretary, however, would be far reaching and step up the efficiency of the State Association. The executive secretary could visit each constituent organization and become acquainted with their membership in order to more closely coordinate the State work.

Such a program brings up the question of salaries, office space, equipment, and suitable records. As a State Association we can do a better job with a secretary and relieve our President of some of the burden that he should not carry.

C. STORRS BARROWS

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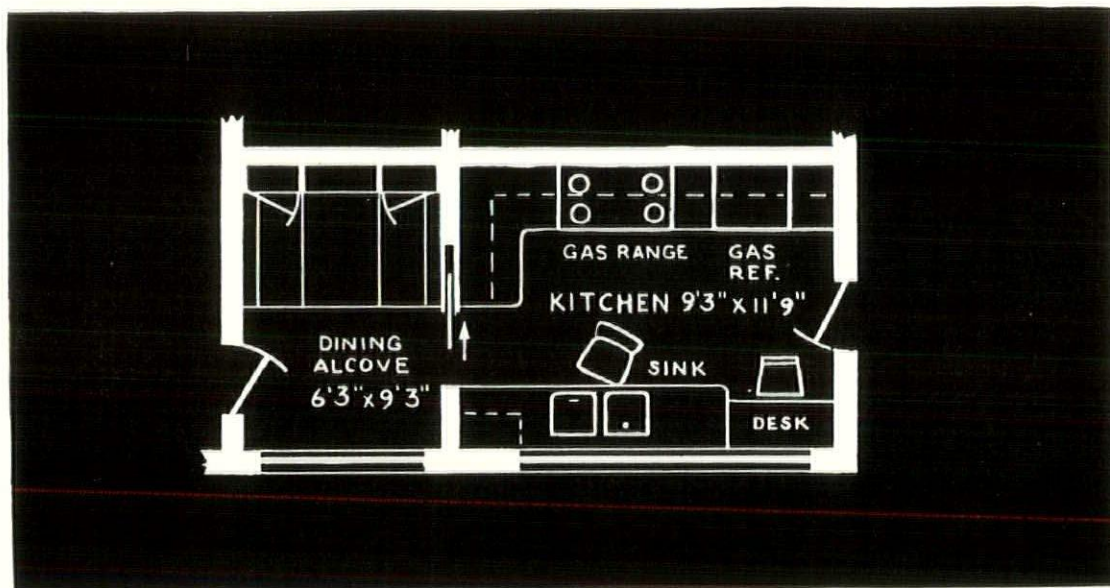
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All Celocrete Lightweight Masonry Units were used in the Barringer Business Building in Wilton, Conn., as well as the precast concrete Floroform floor and roof system which also uses Celocrete aggregates to a large extent. This structure was photographed to illustrate a different type of architectural design. The basement is convenient for storage for the stores above, and the



Lindenhurst Theater, Lindenhurst, L. I. Architect: Maurice D. Sornik, New York City. Contractor Walmaha Construction Company, Floral Park. Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units supplied by Nailable Cinder Block Corporation, Brooklyn.



Barringer Business Building, Wilton, Conn. Architect: Lawrence Moore, New Haven, Conn. Contractor: George Barringer. Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units supplied by Bedford Hills Concrete Products Corporation, Bedford Hills.

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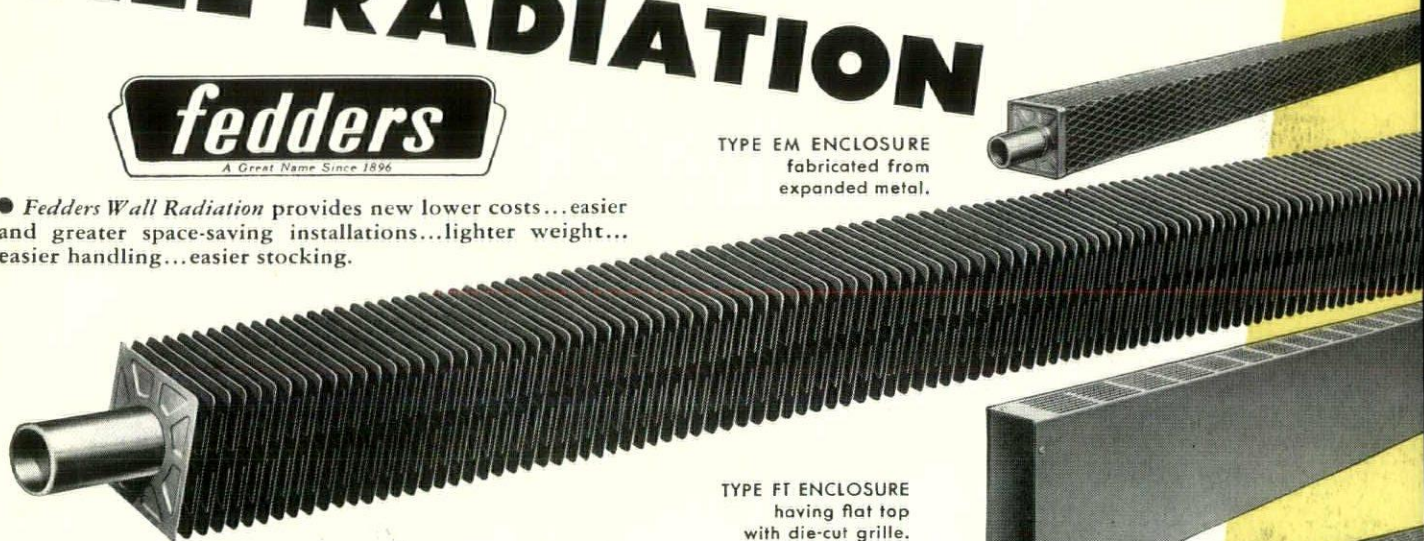


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